RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 149 BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 25 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
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1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 65, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,24,500.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
SAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
26 June	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
3 July	MOREA		10,918
10 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
17 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
31 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA *	16,585
14 "	CHINA		7,952
21 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
11 "	KASHMIR		8,985
18 "	DEVANHA	MOOLTANx	20,847
25 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK†		10,602
9 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 "	MALOJA*		20,837
23 "	RANPURA		16,585
30 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 "	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
20 "	RANCHI		16,650
27 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA	....	16,585
8 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	....	11,430
22 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
29 "	RANCHI	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
12 "	RAJPUTANA	....	16,590
19 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 "	RAWALPINDI	....	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15 993
12 "	RANPURA		16,585
19 "	RAZMAK F		10,602
23 "	CHINA S		7,952
26 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 Apri	NARKUNDA		16,227
9 "	RANCHI		16 650
16 "	RAZMAK		10,602
23 "	RAJPUTANA		16 500
30 "	MOOLTAN		20 847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
i Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
F First Class Passengers only.
Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
F.—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
S.—2nd " Saloon to London £54, & £52.
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	Rs. 1105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ...	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA	7,888
29th "	MADURA	8,975
12th August	MATIANA	8,965
2nd Sept.	A Steamer	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
10th July	NAGPORE	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
14th "	NARKUNDA	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
25th June	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
30th "	BANDRA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
7th July	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa.

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.		Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA	MARU	6785	26 June	6 July
*SADO	MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY	MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA	MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA	MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
*Helmel Maru	Y. Ooma	4,364	17 June	24 June
Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5.850	26 "	9 July
Sumatra Maru	I. Kavasaki	5,863	9 July	22 "
Celebes Maru	G. Gotoh	5,863	24 "	6 Aug.

* Proceeds to Tuticorin.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F	80,000,000
	£	6,666,66
Reserve Funds	F	43,196,86
	£	3,599,73

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—32, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT manufactured at the **LARGEST** and **MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY** in India and **GUARANTEED** to be well above the British Standard Specification of 1925.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have just placed a Contract for **15,750** Tons of this Cement to be delivered during this year for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office, Fort, BOMBAY.
PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.
BEST POLICIES ON EASY TERMS.
Lowest rates and liberal conditions
MARRIAGE AND DOWRIES SCHEMES.
Triple protection policies with 4 options Guaranteed yearly bonuses of Rs. 12 per Rs. 1,000.
WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.
Apply to:—
DALAL AND CO.,
Secretaries.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Escof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

WHO KNOWS

What is going to happen !

But

1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!

By

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.

2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!

3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 8 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!

! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !

Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL, Room No. 111, NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

PROFESSOR
GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS
(80 P. C. CURE)

PLAGUE SOLUTION :—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT :—for external application
GERMICIDE :—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE :—for Malaria and Dengue, etc.
Best Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.

For Particulars write To:— M. J. GAJJAR,
IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY 4.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TUTOR for a French student, having the degree of B.A. for spare time in the morning. Apply General Post Office Box No. 2133, Bombay.
A R3380

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES on Bombay side, pay Rs. 50 with good prospects and increment. Apply to Post Box No. 2032, Calcutta.
A R3399

WANTED.—An experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 120 per month. Apply Box No. 1721, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3372

WANTED—CANDIDATES for the Overseer and SUB-OVERSEER CLASSES. Apply to the MANAGER, Howett Engineering School, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3383

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rapid Successful Training. Boarding Seat FREE. Railfare Paid, Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—Director, Royal Telegraph School, Registered, Delhi.
A R3398

EARN MORE MONEY.—You can learn SOAP MAKING in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0/1/3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
M MF

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmaster General. Terms moderate, Results guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3169

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—COTTON FINISHER, HALF PRESS, and loose parts of Finisher's column. Top bottom. Apply Box No. 1730, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3401

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD,
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH.
CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PERSONAL.

MONA—How long you propose continuing such. 'Tis nothingness.
P R3395

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—LOVERS desirous of Love-Making. Apply stating qualifications along with RUPEE ONE to Local Book-sellers and Book-stalls.
L R3394

EDUCATIONAL.

G. D. A. Enrolments have begun at BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE. The finest results achieved by this Institute this year at this Examination positively prove its superior training. The new Session has already commenced from the 21st June. We invite thorough inquiries before joining. YUSUF BUILDING, Fort Bombay.
M26773

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundroia Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO BE LET STONE QUARRIES—Quarries for removal of the Private Hill Road at Chinchpooghly, Parel Tank Road. For Rent and Terms apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, "Anandkanan," Chowpaty Road.
T

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock goodwill secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE SOUTH INDIAN GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 20th day of July, 1926, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to the undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company at Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before the said debts are proved.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1926.
S. KINOSHITA,
Liquidator.
C26844

TO FORD OWNERS

GET YOUR SPARE PARTS from us, guaranteed genuine Ford spare parts at the lowest prices obtainable anywhere. We defy competition.
STANDARD AUTOMOBILES,
Opp: Opera House,
Queen's Road, Bombay.
26783

FREE CRANKCASE SERVICE.

RUN YOUR CAR up our crankcase ramp at Bellasis Road, and have your crankcase thoroughly drained and cleaned, and fresh oil filled.
No charge except for oil used.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD.,
Bellasis Road, Bombay.
26782

1925 MODEL FORD CARS

A few only 1925 Model Cars still available at Rs. 1,650. These cars are brand new and are only reduced in price owing to the introduction of the New Model.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LTD.,
Hughes Road, Bombay.
26786

NOTICE.

WANTED—For the Anjuman High School, Nagpur, the following teachers:—

(1) HEAD MASTER, Graduate, strong in English on a salary of Rs. 150/ rising to Rs. 250/.
(2) ASSISTANT MASTER, Graduate, B.S.C., and strong in Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 80/ rising to Rs. 150/.
(3) 2 MATRICS on a salary of Rs. 40/- rising to Rs. 80/.
(4) DRAWING MASTER, Matric and Intermediate of Bombay Arts Schools on a salary of Rs. 40/ rising to Rs. 80/-.
(5) MOULVI FAZIL, strong in Arabic and Persian on a salary of Rs. 40/, rising to Rs. 60/-.

Preference will be given to trained and experienced applicants.

Applications should reach the undersigned with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, by the 15th July, 1926.

Applicants will have to join at once on receipt of orders.

AHMED HUSAIN,
Hony. Secretary,
Anjuman Hami-e-Islam High School,
Sadar Bazar, Nagpur.
26833

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

SUBURBAN STEAM TRAIN SERVICE.

ON SATURDAYS, commencing from the 26th instant an additional Steam Train will run between Victoria Terminus and Kurla to the following timings:—

STOPPING AT ALL STATIONS.

Victoria Terminus	Dep. 13 52
Kurla	Arr. 14 33
Kurla	Dep. 14 52
Victoria Terminus	Arr. 15 37

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th June, 1926.
R26848

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

In connexion with the extension of the electric service to Thana on Monday, 21st June, the public are notified that tickets are available by both steam and electric service between Victoria Terminus and Sandhurst Road and between Kurla and Thana.

Holders of season tickets between (a) Victoria Terminus and Sandhurst Road and (b) stations North of Kurla whose tickets are available by the main line, should they so desire may have them stamped at the booking offices at which they were issued "available by Harbour Branch only" and use them by this route instead of by the main line.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19-6-1926. 26824

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Co's Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the Indian Toys and Glass Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
BHOGILAL K. SHAH .....Petitioner.

BY an order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza in the above matter on the 18th day of June, 1926, on the petition of Bhogilal K. Shah the petitioner abovenamed. It was ordered that the abovenamed Indian Toys and Glass Manufacturing Co., Ltd., be wound up and that Nanabhai Hormusji Moos, Esq., is appointed official Liquidator of the above named Company (without security) with power to take charge of the books and the property and assets of the said Company at Bombay and at Godhra.

Dated this 23rd day of June 1926.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
C26845

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britan and Ireland and of the British Dominion beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the 1st Will and Testament of NARAYEN PURSHOTUM RELE, of Limbe in Nyasaland Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, Storekeeper, in the Shire Highlands Railway. ..... Deceased.

VAMAN SADASHIV SOHONI, of Bandra, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, Superintendent in the Ram Mohan English School, Bombay, the Executor named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of June, 1926.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
26843

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. HAJI MOOSA HAJI EBRAHIM WAHEDINA and NARAYAN SAKHARAM PENDHARI have contracted to mutually exchange their respective properties described in the Schedules A and B hereunder written to each other.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said properties or either of them by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 38, Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase by way of exchange will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

"A"

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, situate between Kamathipura 1st and 2nd Lanes admeasuring 111 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3443, New No. 10215, Old Survey No. 2022 and New Survey No. 5821 together with the dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Moorarji Khimji, on the West by the property of Moulabux Haji Budan, on the North by the Kamathipura Second Lane and on the South by the Kamathipura 1st Lane and which hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1063 and Street Nos. 33-144 and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said Haji Moosa Haji Ebrahim Wahedina and his tenants.

SCHEDULE "B"

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Surat Street, on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 444 4/9 sq yds. or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186, Cadastral Survey No. ——— and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Muncipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 5362 and Street Nos. 60-64 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Surat Street, on or towards the South by the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay now in the occupation of Hasumal, on or towards the East by the other property of the said Trustees now in the occupation of Shivji Hansraj and on or towards the West by the other property of the said Trustees now in the occupation of Haridas Premji which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said Narayan Sakharam Pendhari and his tenants.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1926.
Messrs. PATHARE & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
26846

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A "BUICK" MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Manilal Raghunathdas, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3045 of 1925 (Mangilal Raghunathdas v/s. Bhagirathdas Manalal), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th day of June 1926 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

ONE "BUICK" MOTOR CAR No. 8514.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 CASES OF ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN.

Under instructions from the client of Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co., Solicitors and on account and at the risk of Shah Hirachand Miratram and Shah Bhagwandas Topan, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 26th June, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

MN. 64—431-465—35 cases of artificial silk yarn (made in Italy), 150 Denier or Count 3rd quality each case containing 20 bundles of 10 lbs. each of cotton tie yarn substance in all 7,000 lbs. each bundle having 10 hanks.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Story That Tells What Every Girl Fears.
A Drama That Shows Where The Silks Come From
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME 6-30 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

STAY ONLY FOR 3 WEEKS!
Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwad of Baroda.
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage
AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
On SATURDAY, 26th June, at 8-30 P. M.
DRAUPADI
and on SUNDAY, 27th June at 3 p. m.
MENAKA.
RATES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.) GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees' Messrs. Dewji Dharsey and others and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of July 1922 and made between Haji Vallimahomed Moti and others of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction ono FRIDAY the 25th June 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Lease-hold Land admeasuring one thousand five hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 522, Collector's New No. 54031, Old Survey No. 449 and New Survey No. 3/3396 and Cadastral Survey No. 342 together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3885 (1), 3885 (2) and 3885 (3) and Street No. 12-14.16, 16A and 16B situate at and on the West side of Arthur Road, Tardeo, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Arthur Road, on or towards the West and North by the property of Bai Rehmatbai widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Nensey Khairaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 79, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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THE WEATHER.

DUSTSTORMS IN PUNJAB.

DEPRESSION NEAR CEYLON.

SIMLA, June 24.

The monsoon has normally been active in Lower Burma but is very weak elsewhere. The depression may now be forming at sea in the neighbourhood of Ceylon. Numerous duststorms are reported from the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Central India West and Coorg while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Punjab, Kashmir, the Central Provinces, South Hyderabad, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy five inches; Rangoon one and a half; Akyab two; Myitkyina one; Dibrugarh one and a half; Cherrapunji and Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong two; Jessore one; Mangalore and Cochin one and a half; and Hanamkonda one.

The temperature remains appreciable above normal from Konkan to South Bengal.

Forecast:—No large change.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, June 23.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27th Jun. 1926	Total since 1st June, 1926	June 1st to 27th June 1924	June 1st to 27th June 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point.	0 0	3 40	5 95	22 25
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 03		7 32	22 56
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospita)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 0	2 70	8 43	
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 24th June 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m. 29.757 inches (·062 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.636 inches (-026 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.039
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.8 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 79.5 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.3 degrees (4.7 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 83.3 degrees (4.4 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 65 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. Calm.
Velocity " " 0 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 7
Reinfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 3.40 "
" " " year 6.49 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 24TH JUNE, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th June, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Multan and Delhi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature was above normal at Ambala and below normal at Rawalpindi and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is much drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the northwest, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were much higher than usual in the rest of the province. A maximum temperature of 110 degrees was recorded at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over the Sind coast and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in large defect in the east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal throughout, and the minimum in parts of the aforesaid area. The thermometer rose to 113 degrees at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.24 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in considerable defect in the former area and in slight to moderate defect in Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Neemuch and the maximum alone generally elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is markedly in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual by nearly 12 degrees and the minimum by 6 degrees in the whole area. The higest temperature in the province was 109 degrees at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.26 in. of rain and Marmugao 0.24 in. Skies are moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was above normal in most parts and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 91.3 degrees (5 degrees above normal) and a minimum value of 83.3 degrees (4 degrees above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skie are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is appreciably drier than usual. Maximum temperature was markedly in excess throughout the division and the minimum moderately so in Hyderabad and parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been a feeble rivival of the monsoon attended with nearly general rainfall in the Konkan and Malabar, and a few falls in Central India West, the Central Province and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 1.47 in., Calicut 0.34 in., Cochin 1.71 in. and Trichinopoly 0.58 in. Temperatures are abnormally high in the central parts of the country and most of the Peninsula.

Forecast:—Increase on the west coast.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 23rd June 1926 issued from Simla:—

The monsoon has weakened in Lower Burma and has practically disappeared from the west coast of the Peninsula. Weather has generally been (drier than usual) everywhere. (There has been nearly general rain in Assam), with local rain in Upper Burma, Orissa, the Konkan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Kashmir, the west Central Provinces, southeast Madras and the Punjab hills.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Monywa, Sibsagar, Silchar, Cuttack three quarters; Pachmarhi a half.

Temperature is above normal from the Bombay Deccan to south Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF JUNE 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	—	0	0.09	—0.09	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	0	0.40	—0.40	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	0.89	1.37	—0.48	34.77
Lahore ..	0.02	0.05	1.13	—1.08	19.02
Hissar ..	..	1.58	1.17	+0.41	14.47
Ambala ..	..	0.05	1.72	—1.67	30.49
Delhi ..	..	0.11	1.77	—1.66	26.84
United Provinces	..				
Agra ..	..	1.04	1.32	—0.28	26.90
Mainpuri ..	..	0.20	0.94	—0.74	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	0.59	2.16	—1.57	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	0.27	1.04	—1.77	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	0.26	2.67	—2.41	39.06
Sind—	..				
Jacobabad ..	..	0	0.12	—0.12	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0	0.53	—0.53	7.56
Rajputana-	..				
Bikaner ..	..	0	1.00	—1.00	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	0.30	1.53	—1.23	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	0.24	1.43	—1.19	24.21
Kotah ..	..	0.11	2.11	—2.00	28.23
Mount Abu ..	..	0	2.61	—2.61	60.76
Kathiawar—	..				
Bhuj ..	..	0	1.26	—1.26	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..		1.03		13.52
Veraval ..	..	0.06	4.27	—4.21	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	0	3.13	—3.13	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	0	3.60	—3.60	21.20
Gujerat—	..				
Surat ..	..	0.02	5.94	—5.92	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	..	0	3.37	—3.32	28.83
Deesa ..	..	0	1.18	—1.18	24.70
Central India W-	..				
Neemuch ..	..	0.01	2.84	—2.83	29.19
Indore ..	0.24	0.34	4.42	—4.08	33.12
Central Provinces	..				
Jubbulpore ..	..	0.53	4.83	—4.30	55.11
Saugor ..	..	0.85	3.99	—3.14	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	..	0.88	4.40	—3.52	48.83
Khandwa ..	..	0.16	4.08	—3.92	29.63
Akola ..	..	0.39	4.08	—3.69	31.35
Amraoti ..	..	1.07	4.83	—3.76	33.05
Nagpur ..	..	0.44	6.72	—6.28	48.97
Chanda ..	0.11	0.52	5.71	—5.27	51.90
Raipur ..	..	0.59	6.43	—5.84	50.83
Konkan—	..				
Bombay ..	..	3.40	14.22	10.82	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.26	14.64	23.61	—9.03	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.24	19.72	25.11	—5.39	94.95
Karwar ..	6.11	25.71	30.36	—4.65	120.12
Bombay Deccan	..				
Malegaon ..	..	0.38	3.60	—3.22	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	4.50	4.47	+0.03	22.35
Poona ..	..	0.88	4.06	—3.18	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	2.55	3.91	—1.36	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	0.39	3.01	—2.62	20.90
Belgaum ..	..	2.30	6.48	—4.18	50.13
Hyderabad—	..				
Aurangabad ..	..	2.10	4.42	—2.32	27.53
Nizamabad	..	0.18	4.24	—4.06	
Indur ..	..				40.08
Hyderabad ..	..	0.46	3.68	—3.22	32.37
Malabar—	..				
Mangalore ..	1.47	24.64	30.72	—6.08	125.68
Calicut ..	0.34	19.64	28.93	—9.29	117.16
Cochin ..	1.71	27.07	23.57	+3.50	114.51
Trivandrum	0.15	8.48	11.40	—2.92	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.02	12.15	7.25	+4.90	84.16
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore	..				
Masulipatam	..	0.03	3.86	—3.83	41.59
Bellary ..	..	0.57	1.61	—1.04	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	0.56	2.37	—1.81	31.23
Madras ..	..	0.40	1.54	—1.14	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.02	0.35	2.50	—2.15	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	0.04	1.42	—1.38	22.29
Trichinopoly	0.58	1.13	1.11	+0.02	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.02	0.97	—0.95	54.98

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 24.

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged to-day around yesterday's closing price-levels.

Kanta in the Local Market remained inactive to-nay being 'Chaudesh' of the First half of the month of Jeyst.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Badar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18|5 per cwt.
S. S. 'Howara' sh. 18|1 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June sh. 16|7 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July sh. 15|9 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July|Sept. sh. 15|5 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Oct|Dec. sh. 15|7 per cwt. F B H
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18|6 per cwt.
British Granulated Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18|2 per cwt.
Belgian Beet Sugar:—
S.S. 'Madura' sh. 17|8 per cwt F B H.
S.S. 'Wardenfels' sh. 17|2 per cwt F B H.
S.S. 'Wartenfels' sh. 16|4 per cwt. F B H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 23.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
15/9 July/Sep. Sellers.
15/10½ Oct Dec. Sellers.
16 Jan/Mar. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—
15/11½ Jul/Sept. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi.:—
16/0 1/4 Jul/Sept Sellers
Tone:—Dull. Prices are tending rather in buyers favour.

SHIPPING

DEPARTURE.

June 24.

Chindwara, Brooks, Karachi.

June 25.

Heimei Marn, Oma, Kobe.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, June 24.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Neidenfels, 1745, Karachi, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Morea, 5946, London, 3/7, M M and Co.
3 Castalia, 4171, Karachi, 26/6, Grahams Tdg Co.
4 Koudekerk, 3650, Karachi, 27/6, E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Rena, 2835, Colombo, 24/6, Grahams Tdg Co.
6 Manora, 4987, Karachi, 28/6, M M and Co.
12 A Dred George Lloyd, 440, NF, N.F., Mazagon Dock Co.
13 Maur, 649, Bangkok, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
14 Asia, 3268, Trieste, 1/7, L Triestino and M I.
15 Homestead, 4122, New York, NF, Volkart Bros.
17 Arabistan, 3189, NF, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chindwara, 3307, Karachi, 24/6, M M and Co.
7 Capo-di-Monti, 3544, Genoa, 1/7, L Triestino and M I S N Cos.
8 Ormara, 2978, Karachi, 25/6, M M and Co.
12-13 Sirsa, 3387, Rangoon, 26/6, M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, 26/6, Scindia S N Co.
D/E Heimei Maru, 2734, Nagoya, 25/6, O S Kaisha.
L/M Haresfield, 3212, NF, NF, M M and Co.
P Gairsoppa, 3227, Calcutta, 26/6, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

June 24.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg:—60 cwts apricot kernels, N Mulji and Co; 30 bales goat hair, H Noormahamed and H Eisa; 35 cwts cardamoms, N C Bhesania and Co; 56 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 83 nongs empty cylinders, T Hoare and Co Ltd; 6600 cwts linseed, 1000 cwts castor seed, 1980 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, H Poonja and Co; 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—165 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams, 100 cwts mustard seed, C Jivanlal and Co; 1995 cwts castor seed, K M Nathoo; 210 cwts gum ghatty, 161 cwts gum Arabic, N Mulji and Co; 100 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 4000 cwts castor seed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 1999 cwts groundnuts, 2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, H Poonja and Co; 275 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—79 bales cotton, Abdulla and Co; 50 bales cotton, Amin and Sons; 1500 cwts poppy seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Santander:—25 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Ghent:—440 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co; 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Morea for London:—1 bale sheep skins, L Hassam; 2 packages woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 3 bales cow hides, 2 bales goat skins, H B Ramji and Co; 17 boxes cotton prints, 21 bales woollen carpets, 2 cases cotton curtains, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 14 bales cow hides, Ladhabhai Tharia and Sons; 140 bundles fox skins, A Azizullahoff; 14 bundlees fox skins, 8 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff.

For Constantinople:—5 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff.

For Marseilles:—70 bales cotton, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Koudekerk for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, S Baldeodas; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—12615 cwts linseed oil cake, N V Velmohamed; 150 cwts groundnuts cakes, S Bannister and Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—200 cwts dry ginger, Amin and Sons.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Asia for Trieste:—47 cwts gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy; 35 bales cotton, H Curranee and Co; 7 bales grey cotton twist, The David Mills Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Venice:—220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

For Salonica:—3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—23 bales wool, H Ramgopal; 1 bale cow hides, J W Oliver and Co; 15 bales wool, H Noormahamed and H Eisa.

For Glasgow:—2000 cwts linseed oil cake, Moosabhai and Co.

S S Manora for Dunkirk:—165 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 120 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co Ltd.

For Havre:—57 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd; 1940 cwts crushed bones, S Bannister and Co Ltd; 342 bales cotton, Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd.

S S Homestead for New York:—30 bales carpets, 4 bales woollen numdas, The American Express Co; 1 bale hide fleshings, E A Rahman and Co; 400 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

For Philadelphia:—50 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi; 110 bales hide fleshings, E A Rahman and Co; 163 casks goat skins, H M Halim and Co; 200 casks goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Cano-di-monte for Genoa:—50 bales cotton, R Mathuradas; 8700 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 71 bales cotton, S Joharmall; 220 bales cotton, Langley and Co; 220 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co; 220 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Batavia:—500 cwts linseed, Gorio Ltd.

For Leghorn:—12 cwts gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy.

For Marseilles:—6000 cwts castor seed, 400 cwts mussoor, 3000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 30 bales cotton, Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd; 13 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd; 76 bales cotton, Amin and Sons; 1380 cwts crushed bones, S Bannister and Co Ltd; 50 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co.

S S Ehrenfels for Hamburg:—1 case tiger and bear skin, Brijlal Sobti.

S S Heimei Maru for Hongkong:—24 cwts buffalo peakers, 6 cwts bees wax, E Virjee and Co.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay June 25.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76|11.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 98|8.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 101|4.

5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 102|0.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 103|2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 107|11.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 106|6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100|10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 102|4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 106|0.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 107|0.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 108.

6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 112|0.

4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs 86.

4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 103.

4 per cent. Loan 1960|70 Rs. 87|8.

TONE of Market:—Quiet but steady.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24.

JUTE:—Albion 430; Alliance 440; Anglo-India 362; Auckland 223|28; Barnagore 165; Bally 166; Birla 7; Belvedere 445; Budge-Budge 410; Caledonian 480; Chapdani 136; Clive 32|4; Craig 4; Cheviot 232; Dalhousie 311; Delta 455; Empire 49; Fort Gloster 134; Fort William 257|62; Gondalpara 814; Gourepore 639; Hukumchand 10; Hooghly 66; Howrah 36; Kamarhatty 540; Kankanarra 438|44; Kelvin 750; Khardah 400; Kinnison 915; Lansdowne 255; Lawrence 565; Lothian 385; Naihati 425; National 26; New Central 542; Northbrook 47|4; Nudea 40; Orient 197; Presidency 7; Reliance 57|4; Sooran 25; Standard 368; Union 520|25; Waverly 6|4; Hessian 15|5; Jute 85|8.

COTTON:—Agra United —|11; Dunbar 153; Keshavram Cotton 4|4.

COAL:—Bokaro Ramgur 14; Raneegunge 26|8.

MISCELLANEOUS:—B. I. Corporation 4|12; Howrah Oil 5|8; I. I. Still 6|2; I. I. Standard wagon 16|12; Imperial Bank 1687; Imperial Conty. 433.

REMARKS:—Jute shares steady. Coals quiet. Cottons remained unchanged. Govt. Securities were firm.

3 1|2 per cent, Govt. Paper 76|14.
6 per cent. Bonds (1926) 100|10.
New Loan (1960-70) 87|12.

RUBBER.

London, June 24.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 19 3/4 July/Aug. Value.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe. Spot 20½ Buyers. 20 3/4 Sellers.
Tone:—Dull.

METALS.

London, June 23.

English Best Selected Copper £62 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £56 15/16.
Copper Braziers £74 1/2.
Yellow Metal £69 1/4.
Hard Spelter £30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4.
Tin Block £270 3/-.

Fit in the Morning Fresh all day

"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen and already after a few days I found a great change. Not only my appetite improved but a great and indescribable feeling of cheerfulness came over me."

So wrote a man who had been dragged down by fever and nerves to an "absolute wreck."

"Sanatogen and Sanatogen alone saved his life," wrote a surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, about another patient.

Very significant words these, showing clearly the amazing health-building qualities of Sanatogen.

When your health goes down-hill, when you feel listless, "nervy," or weak, then decide to use Sanatogen, the tonic-food that really revitalizes your whole system, that builds up the nerves and renews the blood, because it infuses into the cells of your body the very elements — phosphorus and albumin — that spell: Strength.

You too can live a healthy life again, rising in the morning refreshed and enjoying the day's work and recreations with youthful energy.

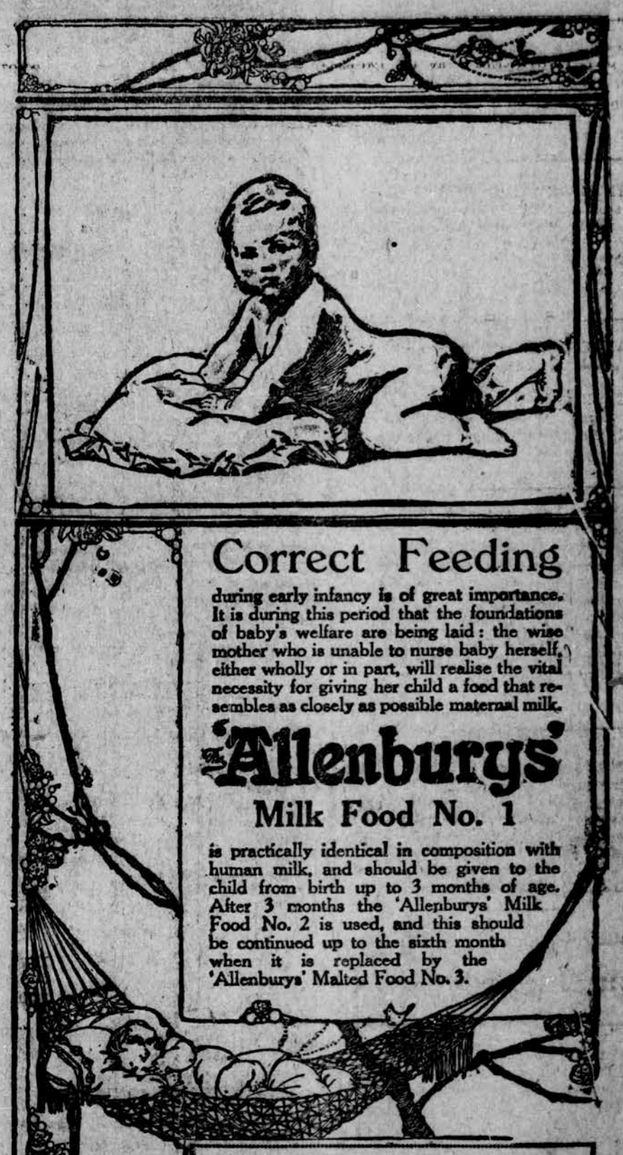
Start taking Sanatogen to-day, then you will be able to feel the happy difference it makes within a few weeks.

At all chemists — At all stores

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
173, PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit, Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/-



Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'
Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical with composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mr. .....

.....
will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Post this Coupon To-day

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 24.

Reuter reported to-day 15 points lower in new crop in New York futures. The market declined on favourable weekly Government weather report. Liverpool has been reported 4 points higher to 2 points lower.

Messrs. Bread and Co., have received the following cable dated 23rd instant (12-30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Weather favourable. Crop making satisfactory progress."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The Weekly Weather Report of the United States Agricultural Bureau says:—

"The weekly weather report is generally favourable except in the extreme North and part of the West where there has been too much rain."

The following privatae estimate of the growing crop of cotton is to hand:—

Watkins Bureau:—Condition 77.4 per cent. against previous 75.5 per cent. Estimated crop 16,000,000 bales.

Messrs. Gutrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 23rd instant as under:—

"Weekly Government weather report shows continued improvement."

A small decline being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning a rupee lower with Broach July/August at Rs. 338, and gradually improved to Rs. 339 1/2 on Shroffs buying and closed at R 339 1/4. At Sewri the Bazar opened at R 338 1/2 and closed steady at R 339, Japanese Houses were moderate buyers whilst jobbers were sellers. New Broach April/May opened at R 319 and advanced to R320 1/2 on Shroffs buying and closed at R 320 1/2. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Fine Oomra July opened at R 324 1/2 and eased by a rupee on Shroffs and general selling. Around this level Bazar operators were buyers and the Market improved to R 325 and closed at the same rate. Whilst December/January opened at R 305 and advanced to R 306 1/2 on Shroffs buying and closed at R 306. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted R 254 1/2 and R 251 1/2 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 24.

Fully Good Broach April/May	320
Fully Good Broach July/August	339
Fully Good Bengal July	255
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	251 1/2
Fine Oomra July	325
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	305

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24.

	Super fine	Fine	Good	G.
M G Bengal	272	262	252	242
M G Oomra No 3	333	328	308	
M G Central Provinces No. 1	363	353	338	
M G Central Provinces No. 2	353	343	328	
M G Broach No. 2	356	348	340	332
M G Southerns		333	323	313
M G Punjab/American	364	356	348	340

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 24.

Fully Good Broach April/May	320
Fully Good Broach July/August	339
Fully Good Bengal July	255
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	252
Fine Oomra July	325
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	306
Good Southern June	314

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd June, 1926:—

	Bales.
Cotton	Bales. 13,275
	Cwts.
Wheat	28,649
Linseed	13,870
Rape, etc.	879
Gingellyseed	Nil.
Copperad	118
Groundnuts	5,343
Castorseed	8,981
Rice	3743
Myrabolams	1,938
Cottonseed	3,214
Mowraseed	74
Gram	3,283
Jowar	3,474
Masur	Nil.
Barley	1,429
Tuiri	1,811
	Tons.
Coal	1,618

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay June 24

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	311	2,60,154	2,93,703
Central India ..	1.310	3,70 570	3,32,143
Barsi and Nagar ..	920	2,19,232	2,01,884
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50	73,731	97,184
Beras	92	4,72,539	5,65,676
Central Provinces ..	99	2,44,020	2,55,899
Total Oomras ..	2.782	16,70,246	17,46,489
Dholera	2-753	2,70,715	2,87,453
N.W Provinces ..		1,29-418	1,31,867
Rajputana	483	1.05 938	74,509
Sind-Punjab ..	924	2,88,355	3,58,535
Broach		3,11,871	4.82.872
Coompta & Dharwar	4.284	1,28,510	1,48,848
Westerns-Northerns	2,642	83,266	78,258
Coconada		2,267	1,644
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		49.199	30 599
Persian	32	4.051	4,732
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African		67,395	53,966
Comlits, Burma & other sorts ..		3,347	3,491
Total	13,275	31,32,535	34,12,872

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 17th June This year	Last year
Europe	4 403	4,91 045	6,09,535
Japan & China ..	300	16,04,282	16,67,860
Coast Ports ..		21,194	20,047
Up-country by Rail.		85.608	13,918
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		29 936	76,934
Total ..	4,703	22 26,695	23 87.49 4

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 25.

Bengal Superfine M G	265	270	.....
Bengal Fine M G	250	255	.....
Bengal F G M G	235	240	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G		250	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	235	240	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	345	350	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	320	340	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330	340	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320	325	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	3 0	330	.....
Arvi, Fine M G	320	330	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	295	310	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	290	300	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	270	280	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	265	275	.....
Khandesh F F M G	.....		.....
Broach Fine M G	340	342	.....
Broach F G M G	310	315	.....
Muthia Fine M G	250	260	.....
Muthia F G M G	230	240	.....
Dharwar S G	.....		.....
Coompta M G	360	365	.....
Westerns M G	300	305	.....
Westerns H G	.....		.....
Miraj M G	354	350	.....
Cambodia F F M G	380	390	.....
Navsari F F M G	.....		.....
Surat F G M G	380	390	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	310	315	.....
Dhollera F G M G	315	310	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....		.....

COTTON.

Liverpool June 23.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian Nil.

Mid. Americans Spot 9.53d.

Egyptian F G F. Sakellaridis 16.40.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	17.92
October	16.58
January	16.24
New York Noon Call:—	
July	17.90
October	16.55
January	16.20
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
July	17.24
October	16.13

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 23.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports 8,000 bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

Futures at New York July	17.89
Futures at New York, October	16.54
Futures at New York, December	16.50
Futures at New York January	16.20
Spot Cotton at New York	18.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.35
Futures at New Orleans, July	17.69
Futures at New Orleans, Oct	16.09
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	20 1/4
Demand Bills	4.86.18.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 23.

Futures at New York:—	
July	17.89—.15
October	16.54—.06
December	16.50+.05
January	16.20—.03

Liverpool, June 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.—	
July	9.05+.04
October	8.74+.02
December	8.67 unchgd.
January	8.67 unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool June 23.

	To-day's Opening.
June	9.10+.06
July	9.06+.05
August	8.90+.04
October	8.77+.05
December	8.70+.03
January	8.69+.02
March	8.71 unchgd.
May	8.73 unchgd

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool June 23.

June	15.30+.03
July	15.10+.03
August	15.10+.03
September	15.05+.05
October	14.85+.03
November	14.87+.15
December	14.68+.01
January	14.58+.01
February	14.58+.01
March	14.52 unchgd.
April	14.52 unchgd.
May	14.47 unchgd.
June	14.47 unchgd.

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool June 23.

November z	14.80

London, June 22.

Exchange Belgium	170.12
Exchange Athens	392.50

Cuban Sugar 11/8 1/4 June Sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool June 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O. C. Liverpool:—	
June	9.09+.05
July	9.05+.04
August	8.90+.04
September	8.81+.03
October	8.74+.02
November	8.66 unchgd.
December	8.67 unchgd.
January	8.66—.01
February	8.66—.02
March	8.69—.02
April	8.69—.03
May	8.71—.02
June	8.69—.03

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 23.

Scinde Good	6.05
Scinde Fully Good	6.35
Scinde Fine	6.65
Bengal Good	6.15
Bengal Fully Good	6.45
Bengal Fine	6.75
Oomra Good	6.85
Oomra Fully Good	7.15
Oomra, Fine	7.45
Broach Good	7.55
Broach Fully Good	7.95
Broach Fine	8.35

WHEAT.

London, June 23.

Barletta Russo—61 lzs. 55/3 June/July. Sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—58 1/2 lbs. 54/6 June July. Nominal.

Tone:—Rather Easier.

Australian 58/6 June/July. Sellers.

Choice White Karachi 57 June/July. Sellers.

Soft Red Karachi 56/3 May/June. Value.

Tone:—Rather Easier.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 57/6 Afloat. Paid 57 Jun/July 15th paid.

SEEDS.

London, June 23.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

£16 1/8 June/July. Offered.

£16/3/9 Jul/Aug. Hull. Paid.

Cottnseed Bombay £8 1/4 June/July. Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £17 1/2 June/July. Paid.

Linseed, Bombay £18 7/8 June/July. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton £21 June/July. Nominal.

Rapeseed Toria per ton £22 June/July. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton £22 5/8 June/July. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton £20 1/4 June/July. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore £22 1/2 June/July. Sellers.

LINSEED

London, June 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 17 3/4 June/July. Buyers.

18 1/4 July/Aug. Sellers.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

33/3 July/Aug. Offered.

33/3 Sep/Dec. Offered.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay June 24.

To-day market opened weak and remained dull for the most part, as there is no rain, but at about the close, heavy sown good weather report, closed firm, with buyers, Fazal opened 842-8 after reaching 837/8, closed at 841/4, B. Dyeings opened at 875 came down to 872/8 and remained closed at 878/12. Centuries opened at 363/12, touched 361/4, and 366/4, closed at 365, Pearls opened 465 dropped to 462/8 closed at 468/13, Nagpur 503/12, Swadesh 475, Tata Hydro opened at 993/12 receded 990 touched at 1,000 and closed at 997/8, Tata Dfd. and Ord. opened 72/8 and 27/4 eased off 70 and 26/6 again improved at the close 75 and 27/2 respectively.

BANKS.

Imperial Banks were sellers at 1660 and that of quarters 417-8 India Bank quoted 79/12 and Central transacted at 26/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were sellers in Burma old and new gave way 467/8, 122/8, closed at 468/12, 126/4 respectively. Burma Petrol done at 5/2. New India Assurance transacted at 19/4. Scindia 9/6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent opened at 76/11 dropped down 76/5/6 closed at 76/9/6. 1944/55 opened at 107/11. came down 107/8 closed at 107/12, having very little business in this section.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	79	12
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative	50	7½	58	
Central	25	1⅝	26	8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80	
Imperial	500	40	1660	
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	417	8
Union	7½	..	3	6 XD

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	11	12
Central India Mining.	10	4½	24	12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	46	4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	52	8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	135	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	4	
Shivrajpur	10	Y	41	4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	925	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	146	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	121	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	90	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	96	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	90	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	82	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	103	8
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	156	4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710	XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	71½	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	182	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	250	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14—9—6			

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	657	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	960	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	116	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64	
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	64	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	997	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	915	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	490	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	770	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	930	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	855	
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	515	
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	700	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	685	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	167	8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	20	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	468	12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	126	4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0 4 0	5	2
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	75	
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	330	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	705	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	129	8
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	55	4
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	74	6
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	27	2
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	ly	29	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	5	
New India	25	ly	19	4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	900	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3	
Industrial & Prudential	6	5¼ p.c.	5	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410	
Alliance	100	..	32	8
Apollo	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P ..	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	878	12
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	325	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	175	
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	37	8
Century	100	20y	365	
Central India O. ..	100	16	503	12
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	430	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	128	2
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	nil	175	
Currimbhoy	250	..	300	
David	500	..	350	
Dawn	250	40	670	
Diamond O.	100	..		
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	0 14	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	265	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	841	4
Finlay	100	nil	117	8
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	500	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	115	
Gold Mohur	100	..	5	8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1425	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	175	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	390	
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	65	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		97	8
Kilachand	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1000	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	4925	
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	18	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	87	8
Madras United ..	250	15	460	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1950	
Mathradas	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	135	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	135	
New Great Eastern ..	300	10y	293	12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	467	8
Phoenix	100	10	390	
Premier	100	..	40	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	10	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	575	
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7600	
Simplex	250	..	107	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	35	
Standard	500	40	1225	
Swadeshi	100	18	475	
Swan	100		130	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2000	
Vishnu P.	500	35	560	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, June 24

Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	..	410	
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	315	
Bombay Dyeing	875	878-12	878	8	878-12	
Century	363-12	366-4	361-4		365	
Central India ..	505	505	502-8		503-12	
Colaba Land ..	127-8	128-2	126-4		128-2	
Crescent	..	..	..		175	
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	..	130	
Fazulbhoy ..	842-8	842-8	837-8		841-4	
Finalay	..	..	..	..	117-8	
Globe	..	..	..	..	45	
Gokak	..	..	..	..	115	
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	175	
Indore Malwa ..	388-12	390	387-8		390	
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	1000	
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	..	87-8	
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	85	
Mysore	..	..	..	..	110	
New Great ..	295	295	291-4		293-12	
Pearl	465	467-8	462-8		467-8	
Pabany	..	..	..	..	220	
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	390	
Simplex	107-8	108-12	106-4		107-8	
Swadeshi ..	473-12	475	471-4		475	
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	..	132-8	
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	..	115	

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	..	167-8	
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	..	182 8	
Tram Co. Ord.	..	..	..	..	116-4	
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	..	11-12	
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	24-12	
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	..	46-4	
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	52-8	
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	..	41-4	
Tata Hydro	993-12	1000	999		997-8	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	27-4	27-4	26-6		27-2	
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	72-8	74-6	70		74-6	

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, June 24.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	1	3
Hindustan	,,	1	1	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	2	0
Phoenix	,,	1	1	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	0	0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	0	0
Kalsmardan	,,	1	1	3
Daud Sahib	,,	1	0	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	2	6
Hindustan	,,	1	1	9
David Mill	,,	1	2	3
Apollo	,,	1	2	0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	0	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	0	9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	9
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	0	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	0	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	0	6
Sundari Brand	,,	1	0	6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	6
Jacob	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	2	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	1	6
Century	,,	1	1	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	2	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x 11s. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4	4	0
Jamshed	,,	4	4	0
Century	,,	4	12	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	4	6	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	14	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand Mill	,,	5	14	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	11	8	0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8	10	0
Hindustan	,,	8	14	0
E D Rachael	,,	7	8	0
SALITA:—				
Century	,,	1	0	0
Textile	,,	1	0	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	10	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	9	0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	5	6
Great	,,	1	5	6
Phoenix	,,	1	5	6

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DAILY & SUNDAY

RETAIL PRICE

ONE ANNA only

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

At Home to Mr. J. A. Madan, King George School, Dadar, 6 p.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of June 10 due at 5 a.m.

Harwood League Football (2nd Dn.)—Gymkhana "B" vs. G. I. P. (Matunga) Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—(2nd Dn.) R. A. M. C. vs. "Times of India," Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Public Lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on "The Coming of the World Teacher" at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Dr. V. S. Trilokeker presiding.

SATURDAY, June 26.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Maloja" at Aden.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—Y. M. C. A. vs. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 27.

Convocation of the Indian Women's University of Yerandawana, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m., Sir Moropant Joshi to deliver Convocation Address.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraphic communication with Burma is now restored and telegrams to and from Burma are no longer subject to delay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Asia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Thursday the 1st proximo.

CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Currency Association, Bombay will be held tomorrow (Saturday) at 3.30 p.m. at the Sir C. Jehangir Hall, when Mr. J. M. Mehta will preside.

"AT HOME" TO MR. J. A. MADAN.

The President and members of the Managing Committee of the Dadar, Co-Operative Institute will be 'At-Home" at Mr. J. A. Madan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at the King George School, Dadar.

COMING OF THE WORLD TEACHER.

Under the auspices of the Order of the Star in the East, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a lecture on "The Coming of the World Teacher," to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, when Dr. V. S. Trilokeker will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 23rd June to 6 a.m. of 24th June:—

Smallpox: Attacks 2, Death 1; Cholera, Plague and Influenza: Attacks and Deaths Nil.

The total mortality (exclusive of stillborn): 94.

Total mortality this day last year was 95.

LORD BIRKENHEAD AND INDIA.

PROBABLE VISIT TO CONSULT VICEROY.

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" cables under date June 21st:—

The Parliamentary delegation to visit Australia, states the "Sunday Times", will be carefully recruited this time from all sections, and delegates will be selected from Canada, South Africa, Malta and Newfoundland, while the delegation may even be strengthened by the presence of two Indian representatives.

Lord Salisbury will be the leader of the delegation and in response to an urgent demand Lord Birkenhead may join the delegation, leaving England at a later date direct for the Antipodes and returning via India to consult on the spot with Lord Irwin.

The Australian Bar is particularly desirous of receiving a visit from Lord Birkenhead who will undoubtedly be glad of the opportunity, presented to pay a short visit to India.

COSMOPOLITAN STUDENTS HOSTEL

Y. M. M. ASSOCIATION'S PRAISEWORTHY MOVE.

The Young Men's Muslim Association has recently opened a fully furnished Students' Hostel in an airy and commodious flat at Motlibai Street, Byculla. It is being run on non-communal lines and that residence in it is not restricted to young Muslims only. The Hostel provides accommodation for twenty students and in the first week of its inception, no less than 18 out of the 20 rooms have already been engaged. Eight out of these 18 occupants are Hindu students studying in the different colleges of the city. The response indeed has been very gratifying and the Managing Committee of the Young Men's Muslim Association are now devising measures to further extend accommodation. Any suggestions for the future improvement of the Hostel, will be welcomed.

FRENCH PROGRESS FROM WEZZAN

LONDON, June 23.

A Havas Agency message says:—A message from Fez reports that after having progressed in recent days by 15 kilometers towards the east from Wezzan, the French made yesterday further advance of eight kilometers in the same direction.—Reuter.

ALLEGED LIBEL IN "MAHIKANTHA"

SUMMONS ISSUED

The case in which Dahyalal Kodarlal, a Mehta in the firm of Messrs. Khangar Madhowji, had charged Gangaram Kirparam Shukla, editor and publisher of the "Mahikantha," a Gujarati weekly, with defamation, under sections 501, 500 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, came up for hearing before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaon Police Court on Wednesday morning. The complainant stated that the case was compounded as the accused had tendered unqualified apology and had undertaken to publish nothing about complainant in his paper. He had accepted the apology on the accused's giving out the name of the writer of the defamatory articles published in his paper.

SUMMONS ISSUED.

The same complainant appeared before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on Thursday morning, and filed information that he was an Andichya Sahasra Brahmin of Idar. He stated that, Lallubhai Narmadashanker, a member of his community had written and got published, in the "Mahikantha", articles that contained statements defamatory to the complainant. He particularly pointed out issues Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 of the paper. He applied for process against Lallubhai and prayed for summons.

His Worship passed orders to issue summons against the accused.

A EUROPEON OF "HIGH CONNECTIONS."

CHARGED WITH CHEATING

Mr. C. B. Williams, who styled himself a Colonel-Commandant with high connections and an ex-Magistrate, ex-Military Secretary to the Maharaja of Nepal, etc., was the subject of another police inquiry on Thursday.

Mr. Itchhaporia, the cashier of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, had informed the police that Mr. Williams went to stay in the hotel on June 2. On June 4, he presented a cheque for Rs. 100 drawn on the Bombay branch of the Allahabad Bank; and got the money for it from him. Mr. Williams being asked to pay up his bill which amounted to Rs. 236 on June 8 as he was leaving the hotel, drew another cheque for that amount on the Allahabad Bank in favour of the Hotel. As both the cheques were dishonoured by the Bank, Mr. Itchhaporia informed the police.

It will be recalled that Mr. Williams was charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the instance of Mr. F. C. Whitten; and was ordered to be sent for medical examination of his mental abilities by the Police Surgeon.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Mrs. Dorothy Lyons residing at Apollo Chambers appeared before the Third Presidency Magistrate on Thursday noon and prayed for process against D. J. MacAdam of Fazal Road for alleged assault at midnight.

Mrs. Lyons stated that she was in the keeping of Mr. MacAdam for the last three months. On the 18th instant at 9-30 p.m. she went to the flat of the accused and conversed with his companions as he was away. He came at 10 p.m. and they retired for sleep. At about 1 a.m. the accused is alleged to have assaulted Mrs. Lyons for her passing some time with his companions. She was injured on her body and was feverish the next day on account of the assault.

The Magistrate ordered summons to be issued against the accused.

ANOTHER ALLEGATION AGAINST LICHMORE.

The Chartered Bank filed yet another information before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, regarding misappropriation of property valued at £2,000 by Mr. Lichmore against whom a bailable warrant has already been issued by the Third Presidency Magistrate.

It was stated that on June 11 the Bank handed over shipping documents for unloading galvanised iron sheets valued at £2,000 and storing them in a Port Trust warehouse. It was later on understood that Mr. Lichmore had been an insolvent. The Bank inquired about their goods, but none was stored in the Port Trust warehouse. The police were informed; and the Magistrate was requested to issue a warrant.

Orders were passed by the Magistrate to issue a warrant bailable in a sum of Rs. 30,000 and a surety for the like amount, the surety to deposit Rs. 15,000 in cash with the Court.

SUICIDE IN A STATE OF DELIRIUM

Jagaj Jachu a Hindu, residing at Naigaum, Road was suffering from fever for the last few days. On Wednesday afternoon, he told his brother that he was going to answer a call of nature and went straight to a well and jumped into it. The police being informed dragged the dead body out of the well. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of delirium.

JURY'S VERDICT ON HORNBY VELLARD TRAGEDY

The Coroner concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Kulsumbai (45) who was knocked down at Hornby Vellard on the 11th instant by a motor-car belonging to Inspector Watson and expired on the 18th idem under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Inspector Watson, was it appeared on duty at Hornby Vellard on the night of 11th instant watching the speed of motor cars when the deceased was run over by the motor car.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BIG OPIUM HAUL.

AN ACCUSED SENTENCED.

MR. HUDSON COMPLIMENTED.

Mr. G. H. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of an opium-smuggling case, in which Noor Mahomed Abdulla Bajawalla, Kurbanhusein Esufalli and Rajaballi Alimahomed were charged with smuggling in opium. His Worship sentenced the first accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment, the second to a fine of Rs. 600 and the third to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or three months' imprisonment in default.

The facts of the case as stated are that three parcels and declared to be containing white 'musli' were received at Grant Road station from Rutlam during the month of September last. On receipt of certain information the Excise men were keeping a watch on the parcels. On September 15 one Noormahomed Abdulla Bajawalla produced the railway receipt and took delivery of the parcels. He was detained by the Excise men and the parcels were searched by Inspector Hudson. They were found to contain 50½ lbs. of Malwa opium valued at Rs. 4,080; Noormahomed was therefore arrested and remanded into custody. In a statement of his, the accused stated that he was the servant of Rajaballi Alimahomed who resided at Bhusari Moholla. Rajaballi's house was raided by the Excise men who found Kurbanhussein Esufalli in the house. During the search of the house 15 tolas of opium were found concealed in a tea-kettle. It was seized and Kurbanhussein was also arrested. While the Excise police were inquiring regarding Rajaballi, the third accused who was absconding, the first accused stated that Rajaballi had another room at Parsi Gully. The room was searched; and four gunny coverings of parcels which were received at Grant Road station from Rutlam and the delivery of which was taken by the first accused under fictitious names, were found. A post card was also found; and it transpired from it that Rajaballi was hiding himself in Madras. At this the Madras police were informed. They arrested Rajaballi at the Bohra Mussafarkhana, Broadway, Madras, and brought him to Bombay.

All the three accused were placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court. After a prolonged hearing the Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced them as stated above on Wednesday. The first accused had pleaded guilty while Koorbanhussein and Rajaballi, the second and the third accused, pleading non-guilty denied any knowledge of the affair.

In the course of his judgment, His Worship commended the good work done by Inspector Hudson of the Excise Police.

During the course of inquiries, it was found out that Harilal Shivlal of Madras who was known to be a smuggler in opium, cocaine, etc., had also some connection with the accused.

Mr. A. Kirke-Smith, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; while accused Nos. 2 and 3 were defended by Mr. Billimoria.

STUDY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

INVITATION TO INDIAN EDITOR.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The Free Press of India understands that the League of Nations has officially sent an invitation to Mr. Ramnand Chatterjee, editor of "The Modern Review" and "Pravasi" to go to Geneva for the purpose of undertaking a study of the League. Mr. Chatterjee has accepted the invitation, the object of which is stated in the following paragraph from the letter addressed to Mr. Chatterjee by the Secretary General of the League of Nations. "It is, of course, obvious that there is no intention of interfering with your independent judgment. The policy of the Secretariat is to try to secure responsible representative journalists, more especially from distant countries with whom contact is necessarily more difficult, to spend some time in Geneva in order to become acquainted with the League's work and constitution and thus be in a position on their return home to follow its proceedings with understanding."

Mr. Chatterjee sails from Bombay on August 1 and returns to India early next year.—Free Press.

ABNORMAL HEAT WAVE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Calcutta has been experiencing an abnormal heat wave for the last few days and although the temperature as recorded at the Alipore Observatory and other places is much lower than what was reached prior to the breaking of the monsoon last week, the humidity figure has been exceptionally high and has contributed much to the present uncomfortable weather conditions in the city. In Calcutta the latest admissions into hospitals include Sergeant-Major Curtis of the Calcutta Light Horse while according to reports received from Asansol the case of the loco. foreman of Sitarampur has ended fatally.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST TRAVANCORE PRESS REGULATION.

MADRAS, June 24.

The Secretary of the Travancore Press Regulation Repeal Committee writing to the Press says that yesterday's demonstration against the new law was a great success. The huge procession was attended by leading citizens and a public meeting was held in the evening. Resolutions were passed protesting against the Regulation and appointing a Travancore Deputation to wait on Her Highness the Maharani. The President suggested that even Satyagraha might have to be resorted to.—Free Press.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

POLICE BEAT MATUNGA HINDUS.

The meeting between the City Police and the Matunga Hindus provided a fast and interesting game, in fact one of the best in the division this season. Matunga showed decidedly improved form and played with more dash and confidence than heretofore. Their backs and half-backs were the best part of the team and on several occasions their neat intercepting earned them applause. Ramkrishna, is a hard-working and clever little centre half, while Chandrakvitty and Bapu Row give him good support.

The Police fully deserved their win and with ordinary fortune should have won by a bigger margin. In the first half Hibbart scored the only goal, but the ball hit the Mantunga goal bar four times in the same period. Dewey and Cooper were a sound pair of backs and gave nothing away while Rabbitt was a worrying half back.

CITY POLICE ..... 1 goal.
MATUNGA HINDUS ..... Nil.

CITY POLICE:—Carter; Dewy and Cooper; Rabbitt, Hewson and Gardiner; Littlewood, Gulam Ahmed, Hibbart, Duthie and Gravestone.

MATUNGA HINDUS:—Parameswaram; Anantharam and Nambiar; Chandrakutty, Ramkrishna and Bapu Row; Easwar, Narayan, Kittu, Bailey and Srinivas Iyer.

Referee:—Mr. Tilley.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Gymkhana "B" vs. G. I. P. Matunga, Cooperage.

R. A. M. C. vs. "Times." Oval.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, June 23.

The following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches that began to-day:—

Surrey versus Oxford University at the Oval:—Oxford 273. (Taylor 105 and Newman 63. Peach 6 for 84). Surrey 44 for loss of no wicket.

Essex versus Northamptonshire at Leyton:—Essex 311 for seven. (Russell 75, Nicholas 59 H. Morriss 50 not out).

Notts versus Kent at Nottingham:—Kent 363 for four, when play had to be stopped for the day owing to badlight. (Hardinge 78, Ashdown 137, Woolley 114).

Yorkshire versus Gloucestershire at Hull:—Gloucester 146 for eight, when rain intervened and the play was stopped.

Leicestershire versus Lancashire at Ashby de-la-Zouch:—Leicester 224. (Astill 87, MacDonald five for 53.) Lancashire 54 for three.

Somerset versus Middlesex at Bath:—Middlesex 323 for nine. Hearne 74, and Kidd 59.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIANS VS. DERBYSHIRE

LONDON, June 23.

At the close of to-day's play in the Australians versus Derbyshire match at Chesterfield, the former had made 223 runs for two wickets (Collins 93 and Bardsley 87 not out). Stumps were drawn before time owing to rain.—Reuter's Special.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LATER.

Leaders at present are Melhorn (70). Watrous and McLeod (71) and Jones (71). All these are from America. The best Britisher is R. Whitcombe (73).

Hagen took the lead course record of 68.

The five Americans already mentioned remained leaders at the end of the day, while Whitcombe remained the best Britisher. Then follows Armour (American) (75) Von Elm (75), Dacan (75), Havers (75), Baines (77) and Mitchell (77).—Reuter's Special.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON

LONDON, June 23.

The most notable results to-day at Wimbledon in the Tennis Championship were:

Third round: Men's Singles.—Greig beat Turnbull 6/4, 3/6, 6/2, 6/0.

Second round: Yomen's Singles.—Miss Joan Fry beat Eilleen Bennett 6/3 4/6, 7/5.

Mrs. Watson beat Miss Betty Nuthall (Girl Champion) 6/3, 6/0.

Third round: Men's Singles:, Borotra beat A. H. Fyzee 3/6, 6/4, 7/5, 6/4.—Reuter's Special.

BILLIARD AT WATSON'S HOTEL

Wednesday'n night game at Watnon'n Hotel Bombay, between Ms. Davis—175 and Mr. Sneddon—100 was witnessed by a large gathering who were treated to some good billiards. Mr. Davis who is the Champion of the Customs took the lead early in the game proper; and at the interval the scores stood Mr. Davis 148 and Mr. Sneddon 122. On resumption, both were playing well and when Mr. Davis only wanted 4 points for game he missed an easy losing hazard, which cost him the game. Mr. Sneddon who wanted 23 for game ran out with an onfinished break of 25.

Scores Mr. R. A. Sneddon 250—Breaks:—21, 22, 20, 29, 33, and 25.

Mr. Davis 246—Breaks:—47, 40, 31, 20, and 25.

CONNORS TO TRAIN SIR I' SAIT'S HORSES.

MADRAS, June 23.

It is understood that all Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's horses will be in charge of Mr. G. C. Connors, who has come from England to train privately for Mr. Sait.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1240.
Bank's buying 3 M|s D A Frcs. 1310.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1295.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T R 129 1|2.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P R 125 1|2.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D R 1.8 3|4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D R 202.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4-86-11/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 172.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.13.
London—Brussels Frcs. 170.00.
London—Rome Liras 135.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady—dull.

CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE.

London, June 23.

Stockholm	18.2
Oslo	22.01
Amsterdam	12.11 3/8
Switzerland n	25 13

Bombay, June 24.

Demand Bills 4.86.18.

London, June 23.

Exchange on London in Paris 171.75.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.44.
Exchange on London in Italy 134.75.

London, June 23.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/42.
Bar Gold £4/4/10 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30 3/16. Quiet.
Rentes 3 per cent 46 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 3/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 3/16.
Tone of Silver:—India Sold. Business moderate. Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 24.

3 Months 4 1|4 per cent.
6 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3½ per cent.
Money 1 Month 3 per cent.
Money 3 Months 2½ per cent.
Money 6 Months 2½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 23.

Discount Bank Bil's 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 10.

BULLION

Bombay, June 24.

Sovereigns Ready 13|7|3.
,, Forward 13|7|6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21|11|3.
Bar gold ready R 21|7|0.
Bar gold forward R 21|7|0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement R 21|7|9.
Bar Silver ready R 68|6|0.
Bar silver 1st settlement R 68|6|0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68|9|0.

London, June 23.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10 1|2.
Silver ready d. 30-3.
Silver forward d. 30-3.
TONE OF SILVER:—
Dull. India sold, China bought. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing. Market has rather a declining tendency.

SHARES.

London, June 23.

Hongkong Bank	£132.
Chartered Bank	£21 1/4
National Bank	£17 5/8
P. and O. Bank	£9 3/4
Eastern Bank	£6

STOCKS ETC.

London, June 23.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £86 1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £93.
War Loan 5 p.c. £100 3/4.
Conversion Loan £75 1/2.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £101 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104.
Consols 2½ p. c. £55 1/2.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £56 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan) £69 1/4.
Government Securities 3 p.c. £59 1/4.

INDIAN POLO TEAM TO VISIT AMERICA.

SIMLA, June 24.

Subscriptions are being invited for the purpose of sending an Army polo team from India in 1927 with 40 ponies to America to play the Meadowbrook Club. If sufficient sums are forthcoming to render the visit of the team possible it is hoped also to challenge the American Army team which it will be remembered defeated the British Army team in England last summer.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormusji and Co., Frere Road, Fort.)

OCTOBER.

24th June, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	16.54
To-Day's Opening Rate	16.48
Difference	—.06
To-Day's Closing Rate	16.73
Difference	+.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

24th June, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	8.74
To-Day's Opening Rate	8.71
Difference	—.03
To-Day's Closing Rate	8.73
Difference	—.01

Khandi Market	339-0-0
Sewri Market	33 -4-0

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Quetta message of June 23rd says:—Flying Officer Russel and Aircraftsman Paxton sustained a severe shake-up while in the act of landing after a practice flight.

The East Bengal Railway is going to shortly issue a coupon book of first class tickets priced at Rs. 200 at the rate of rupee one for every ten miles for the advantage of commercial travellers of recognised firms.—F. P. I.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Arya Samaj, a resolution was passed disapproving the Government's policy in restricting the rights of the Arya Samajists and other Hindus in taking processions through highways. The meeting declared that music according to the Shastras was an indispensable part of all their religious functions.—F. P. I.

Mr. S. G. Lawate, addressed a public meeting at the Poona Sarwajanik Sabha Hall, on the communal question. After detailing the history of the question, Mr. Lawate criticised the policy of the Bengal and the U. P. Governments, which he said, ignores the question of rights and justice while making a fetish of law and order. He preached amity between the two great communities, while he exorted the Hindus to stand by their rights and the Muslims by theirs.—F. P. I.

Mr. Shivadutrai T. Mankat has been appointed Secretary, Diwan Office, Junagadh on a salary of Rs. 600 per month.—F. P. I.

The Bhavanagar State has decided to construct a railway line between the Rajula Road and the Stone Quarries and also on the development of the Albert Victor Harbour.—F. P. I.

Slight showers of rain fell at Jamnagar during the last week and the Rungmati received a good supply of fresh water.—F.P.I.

Under the auspices of the Karelibagh Arya Samaj, Baroda, two persons were admitted into Hinduism by Mr. Anandpriya on 20th inst.

"VITA" TRAGEDY COMMITTEE

GOLD MEDALS AND PURSE TO KHARVA & KHALASHIS

The second meeting of the s.s. "Vita" Tragedy Committee was held on Tuesday the 22nd June, 1926, at Dr. Poonsey Mahasheri's Dispensary, Mandvi, under the presidency of Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, Joint Secretary, read the circular and minutes of the last meeting, he also submitted the statement of accounts till date. Mr. Ghelabhoy Hansraj was appointed to audit the accounts.

It was further resolved to call a mass public meeting of the Cutchis to present Gold Medals and purse to one Kharva and six Khalashis, who saved 32 lives on 4|5|1926.

THE "VITA" CASE.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

India is a land of novelties! Its Government is a novelty! And its claim for trusteeship is novel in the extreme! No wonder then, that some of its naval experts exhibit some novelty in their own line! In the "Vita" case, the Assistant Port Officer and the Harbour Officer gave evidence to the effect, that the sea was rough, the current was strong, the wind was strong, and it was hazardous for the Captain to lower a life boat! And all these they could say without being present on the spot! Novel, isn't it? And the Magistrate gracefully accepted their version! Still more novel, isn't it? Mr. Tairsee might say, No; for to him, it will appear so common!

S. S. "VITA TRAGEDY FUND."

The following amounts have been received by Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, the Honorary Joint Secretary, "Vita Tragedy Fund":—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 1,529. (1.) Sheth Ratansee Ibaji Shivji Rs. 51; (2) Sheth Lavji Meghji Rs. 50; (3) Tokersee Bhavanji and Co. Rs. 11; (4) Sheth Meghjibhai Pradhan Rs. 5; (5) Sheth Abdullabhai Rahemtoola Rs. 2; (6) Sheth Fazalbhai Moledina Rs. 2; (7) Doctor Hiralal Kanora Rs. 3. Total Rs. 1,653, minus Rs. 10 (the sum of Rs. 10 appeared twice through mistake of Tokersee Dosa Gopalji) equal to Rs. 1,643.

The public are requested to send their contribution to Mr. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensey, 51-53, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

HE ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE EAST

PUBLIC LECTURE

BY

Mr. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS

ON

"THE COMING OF THE WORLD TEACHER"

FRIDAY, 25th instant at 6-30 P. M.

AT THE

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PUBLIC HALL,

FORT.

Dr. V. S. TRILOKEKER will preside.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1926.

ATTACK ON TRADE UNIONISM.

In the current number of the "Contemporary Review" Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, a Liberal ex-Minister and a close student of the progress of Trade Unionism in Great Britain, maintains that the coal strike might have been avoided by wise statesmanship. It appears that the wise statesmanship the lack of which this Liberal politician laments continues to be absent in those who are to-day governing the destinies of the British Empire. The Baldwin Government have throughout the crisis in the coal industry, which really came to a head in July last year, adopted an attitude which at first indicated that they did not know their own mind regarding this vital problem which is dividing England into two mutually hostile camps. Later they showed a sudden spurt of energy and agreed to subsidise the industry. For months at a cost of £24 millions to the National Exchequer the industry was subsidised and when the men at the end of last month intimated that with the stoppage of the subsidy and the consequent threat of a reduction of wages they would not be able to continue to work, the Baldwin Government were faced with a situation the full implication of which they had plenty of time to study but the solution of which they were unable to undertake because the right solution would run counter to all the prejudices against Labour legislation which are still an inseparable accident with blue-blooded Toryism in Great Britain.

So Mr. Baldwin made speeches about peace and goodwill, and when the general strike was called off talked about doing the right thing. Meanwhile the rank and file of his party have been preparing for a well-planned attack on Trade Unionism with the hope of smashing its political power and the solidarity of its ranks which renders it an efficient and powerful instrument for wringing out concessions from the closed fists of Capitalism. The Baldwin Government have now introduced two bills in Parliament which indicate that official support is to be fully given to the wishes of the rank and file of Conservatism in England. The Hours Bill will permit an addition of an hour to the miners' working day of seven hours, and the Mining Industries Bill, which is a camouflage measure to throw dust in the eyes of the weaker brethren in the Miners' Federation, empowers the amalgamation of mineral undertakings and permits coal mining companies to establish profit-sharing schemes. But the miners will not be deceived by these patch-work schemes of amalgamation and profit-sharing coupled with the permission to the owners to add another hour to the men's toil, which is certain to increase production, and cheapen the price of coal and in the end cause further unemployment. What the miners contend is that there should be effected a thorough reorganisation of the coal industry first and all talk about the necessity for reduction of wages or increase of working hours should follow after the Government have convinced them by the introduction of suitable legislation that they are seriously taking in hand the question of remedying the gross injustice of allowing the present scale of miners' royalties, and the continuance of the present methods of working the uneconomic pits. Reorganisation first is the miners' cry. The Government's reply to it indicates that they are on the side of the owners and expect the men, under a system of "local agreements", to work an hour longer. This is not the way out of the difficulty.

Nor will the difficulty be one whit lessened by the fanatical declarations of ultra-Tories at conferences of Conservative Associations that the best thing for England is to have the Trades Dispute Act of 1906 repealed and to insist on the introduction of the secret ballot to ascertain whether the men in a particular Union or group of Unions are willing to go on strike. It is astonishing that Cabinet Ministers like Lord Birkenhead should abet such fanaticism by their tall talk about the Government's willingness "to consider the circumstances in which Trade Union funds might be confiscated". It is futile for British Conservatism to expect that at this stage in the development of Trade Unionism in England such bullying and brow-beating can result in undermining the *morale* of the miners. What they expect is some tangible indication on the part of Mr. Baldwin that he is ready to undertake a thorough revision of the conditions which obtain in the industry. Failing such an indication they are likely to stiffen in their attitude and they will be right in doing so. Mr. Baldwin on the day the general strike was called off broadcasted an appeal to them saying: "Can you not trust me to ensure a square deal for the parties to secure even justice between man and man?" What he now proposes to do is to ensure not a square deal but the continued domination of the capitalist interest aided and abetted by the Government. His intransigeant advisers in the Cabinet forget that a settlement like this cannot be *forced* on the miners. Even the London "Times", which cannot be accused of being partial to the miners, declared recently that if a settlement was to be secured "it must be a settlement by consent and not by compulsion". The Baldwin method now is to resort to compulsion and that is poles asunder from the real way out of the present position.

VINDICTIVE.

In informing Mr. Yakub Hassan that his application to them for the removal of disqualification in respect of electoral rules for the Assembly is transferred to the Government of Madras, the Government of India have adopted an attitude of misplaced zeal for non-interference in a matter which they evidently think is the concern of a Provincial Government. They have shown scant respect for the undertaking they gave in the Assembly when the question of removing these vexatious disqualifications had come up for discussion. Sir Alexander Muddiman had then assured the Assembly that the Government of India would not stand in the way of removing these arbitrary hindrances to the eligibility as candidates of persons who had done nothing which involved moral turpitude. The Government of India know very well that Mr. Yakub Hassan had been a prominent Non-Co-operator and an ardent Khilafatist. He is now desirous of attempting to participate in the "Reforms". The least that the Government ought to have done was to make a recommendation to the Government of Madras that in their view cases like that of Mr. Yakub Hassan were just those in which the removal of the disqualification was necessary.

Mr. Yakub Hassan is not one of those who covet seats in the legislature for their own sake. In his letter to the Governor of Madras he has declared frankly why he intends to seek entrance in the legislature. He believes that his presence there will be of some help in the solution of the communal problem. Considering the strained relations between the two communities just now, every effort to work for a better feeling between them ought to be welcomed by the authorities and the refusal of the Government of Madras to accept the co-operation which Mr. Yakub Hassan offers is an amazing piece of priggish obstinacy which cares for prestige and nothing else. Mr. Yakub Hassan may be a *persona non-grata* in their eyes because of his enthusiastic support of the Khilafat cause; they may not relish his broad nationalism and his outspoken criticism of bureaucratic high-handedness. But that is no reason why the Government of Madras should persist in an attitude which can only be called vindictive. If they throw away the opportunity the Government of India have given them of improving their conduct, Madras ought to accept the challenge and, as Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyenger suggested to the Muslim community in the Province, Mr. Yakub Hassan should be nominated exclusively to be Assembly by the constituency which he wishes to contest and when the nomination is invalidated, the process should continue to be repeated. Let the voters persist in declaring that Mr. Yakub Hassan is their man, though the Government will have nothing to do with him, and we are sure the victory will be with the people.

MILL INDUSTRY & FACTORY LEGISLATION.

A MILLOWNER'S VIEW.

(BY A "BLACK SHEEP.")

IV.

It is often said that the hours of work in Indian mills must be reduced and they are reduced. Reduction in the hours of work means reduction in production—over head charges remaining the same, the cost per pound of production will, therefore, be higher. People who talk of reducing the working hours ought to study the history of mill industry in England. How long did English mills work in those early days when they were up against us to kill our indigenous industry—the world-famed cotton manufacture? The reduction in hours in England and other Western countries began when they had fully got hold of the Eastern markets. Some say that with the reduction of hours there is no reduction of production. That is not so. If it were so, Japan would do it. Some humanitarians say that it is almost brutal to make the men work for such long hours. For them it will be better if they observe how long a mill-worker works actually. My observation tells me that a mill-worker keeps to his work for only 9 hours out of 12, perhaps less. A mill-worker scarcely keeps to his machine for more than 100 minutes at a stretch. At the end of this period he takes a recess of at least twenty minutes voluntarily. It will be said that when a worker puts in only nine hours' work why not work the mills nine hours. If you do that the workers will put in only 6 hours' work! Habits and climatic conditions are such that one cannot be too strong with these workers. In England and Japan work which is done by girls and women is done by boys and men in India. Not only that, but when a girl minds two sides of a ring frame or four looms, two boys mind two sides and one man only two looms. So that the total amount of wages paid out per machine is high and if we calculate the wages on actual production it will be higher no doubt.

Legislative Obstacles?

Various acts of legislation enacted by the Government and interference by the so-called Labour leaders do add to the cost of production. By enacting Factory Act (New), Workmen's Compensation Act, Boiler Act (New) and Companies' Act, the Government have put by obstacles in the path of our mills. The Factory Act, as it stands to-day, is not at all suited to our conditions. How long did the mills work in England before the Factory Act came into existence, and how many times was it repealed to suit the changing conditions? By all means it is the duty of the Government to see that one section or class of people does not grind down the other, for that purpose they may enact special legislation if the common laws of the country are not sufficient. But then it is also incumbent upon the Government before enacting such legislation to go into the subject thoroughly and finding out what special measures or precautions are necessary. Experts with sound knowledge of Indian conditions must be consulted together with representatives of mill-owners and labour. They must not be dictated by the Labour Conferences at Geneva and Washington. If we go through various sections of this Act we find that Government have ignored the conditions. More or less these have been copied from the English Acts. It is well-known in India that every twelve miles the language changes and every 150 miles the customs change. How can, therefore, an Act which is a piece of "Social Act" copied out, hold good for all India when it is difficult to get an uniform state of habits and customs in various parts of the country?

Child Labour.

To show how this Act is not suited to our conditions I shall give a few instances. The Act prohibits employment of children, boys and girls under 14 years of age for more than half a working day, and these children have to be passed by a medical man. This section so far seems to be alright—quite humane and benevolent. But what happens actually? Children work half a day in one mill and the other half in another; they get their certificates from the medical men under different names, and thus defeat the aims of the Act, but then by having to engage two shifts the mill-owners have to pay more wages. As in England if the Government provided compulsory free education for the children, the aims of the Act can be well met and the mill-owners will not grudge. But the owners do grudge Government's making the children earn double under a disguise of a benevolent Act! Then—in places like Baroda where the Compulsory Education Act is in vogue the mills have to maintain a school in order that children may spend half their day in the factory and half in the school. This sounds well, but again the mill-owners lose a lot. The idea is not at all practical. Because in places like Baroda city and other towns in the State the population is "mixed." Not only that, but the work-people as a whole consist of various communities and castes. There being a big shortage of labour in the State, it has to be imported from distant places like Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Jalgaon, Nagpur and Madras. The official language in Baroda is Gujarati and the mill-workers are Gujarati-speaking in majority and therefore the mill will have a Gujarati school and will teach Gujarati only. The Hindustani, Marathi, Marwari, Canarese, Ooriya and Telugu-speaking workers do object to their children being taught Gujarati. Compel them to attend the school and off they go—thereby causing a stoppage of work. Should the mill then provide for schools to teach all languages? What about the depressed or the untouchable class? Can the children of this class be put together in the same school compelling the higher class to touch the untouchable an act which is too great for our teachers to practise yet? Even in Baroda schools for the untouchables are separate.

(To be Continued.)

THE CONGRESS AS PARLIAMENT.

(BY I.R. A. K. MENON.)

Some little time ago, a so-called Responsivist candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly from Madras Presidency was urging that the Congress ought to be regarded the unofficial Parliament of India to which all parties with different and opposing views should have the right to belong. More than arguing that, unless something like it is done, the Congress will be in the unenviable position of being treated as much less than a national organisation by the bureaucracy, this individual did not care to examine the worthwhileness of it all, and whether it will augment the driving force of the Congress or act the other way.

To me it appears that it is all very very loose talk, thus talking of the unofficial Parliament and so on. A parliament which is not official is no parliament at all in the sense the British Parliament functions, and will be more futile, because the concourse of people will be the result of purposive effort leading nowhere, than the compagnie of nine and twenty that gathered at the Tabard in Southwerk on their way to Canterbury, of which Chaucer sang. This "soudry folk" of nine and twenty were better off than we are in that though their routes and mode of transporting themselves were different, their final destination was the same. That is not the case with all politically-minded Indians, as there are people who will forego the right of self-government if they cannot have it without going out of the British Empire. While those who are bent on going out of the British Empire for the sake of so going out are not numerous, the largest number want self-government, within the British Empire if possible, outside it if necessary, as Gandhiji put it. That being the case, are we not worse off than the said compagnie of nine and twenty whose meeting at the Tabard was fortuitous, but who had the same goal, namely, "the holy blimbul martyr for to seke".

A concourse of all sorts of people whose views range from "immediate self-government" to "self-government in some remote future, not just yet or even in a future we can envisage now" can be no better than what became of the sons of Noah after the Lord confounded their language on their attempting to build the city and tower on the plain in the land of Shinar, which tower's top was to reach unto heaven. It will be worse because the various elements will understand each other's speech and know that they differ radically from each other; and, knowing that they differ they may not quietly disperse to be scattered abroad; on the other hand it will be disruption of a violent nature.

The observant and the thoughtful will notice that it is those who do not have a programme in which they have sufficient faith that protest that all sincere patriots, as each one claims himself to be and tries to be, deserve and should have a place in the premier political organisation of the country. Gandhiji did not and does not seem to think so, as he has his own organisation to propagate spinning and khaddar which he thinks will alone open the road to Swaraj. Much as she would like the Congress to back her up in the matter of the Common-wealth of India Bill, Dr. Besant does not permit herself unduly to be distracted from her main effort by efforts to cultivate or capture the Congress. Even the Madras Justicites, however immoral their calculations to accentuate and exploit communal tension, are not victims of lethargy from wistfully hankering after a place in or even control of the Indian National Congress. At Belgaum, they dubbed their organisation also Congress, thus suggesting, as it were, that premiership among political organisations is not a permanent property of one institution and could be fought for any won by others. That, by the way, is the jewel I find in the head of this ugly and venomous toad parading as the incarnation of Justice in Southern India.

Adventitious Aid.

Therefore, let all give up throwing wistful glances at the Congress but pursue our own programme if we have faith in it. The so-called 'surrender' to the Swarajists could not be helped and is no un-lawful bequest to them on Gandhiji's part. What would they have him do: to contest and quarrel with the Swarajists, much as litigants do to the detriment of more profitable occupation, and waste his time and energy in such quarrel? Those who have faith in their programme had better persevere in such programme and convince others. If they succeed in so convincing, the two or three that they may be will swell up to much larger numbers, and they will be able to contest the premier place even with the Indian National Congress. Seeking to bolster up any programme by the adventitious aid of the prestige of even the Indian National Congress will be confessing the futility or hollowness of such programme. And such hollowness and futility will be exposed in spite of all such adventitious aids.

Notes of the Day.

Back Again.

M. Caillaux is back again as Minister of Finance in France and securing him as colleague in his new cabinet will be considered as a signal triumph for M. Briand, who can now go ahead with his idea of providing France with a workable scheme of financial re-adjustment. M. Caillaux's strong point is that he always knows his mind and being a practical financier is not wedded to doctrinaire theories. But the chink in his armour consists in his being the most hated man in certain political circles, which have not yet learnt to absolve him of the crime imputed to him that he worked against his country during the war. But M. Caillaux has courage and belief in his own capacity combined with a pronounced contempt for those who hate him. And the political groups ranged against him will have to tolerate him so long as he promises to get France out of the present financial morass.

The Triumvirate.

There is a good deal of force in M. Caillaux's contention that he will not care to manage the finances of his country unless he has controlling influence in the Cabinet. The men, who essayed that task before him, failed because they found that either the Leftists in the Coalition Cabinets of which French politicians are now fond or the Rightists became intractable and would not listen to their colleague in charge of the National Exchequer. In this matter M. Peret's plight was worse than M. Doumer's. So the cautious Caillaux wants to prevent in advance acrimonious quarrels within the Cabinet and the Triumvirate, in which in his dual role of Vice-Premier and Finance Minister, he will have the final word on all financial proposals, may be expected to be a strong body which will insist on nipping in the bud every kind of intrigue. A straightforward and determined policy is what the French desire now for the solution of their financial problems. This is the one point on which agree all the opinions recently collected by the "Europe Nouvelle," the enterprising weekly conducted by Mademoiselle Weiss. In a symposium published by it, an ex-Minister, who prepared the French budgets from 1922 to 1924, the President of the biggest union of manufacturers in France, the Secretary-General of the most influential and numerically largest Trade Union in the country as well as an eminent French economist—all are agreed that through measures and a determined policy are necessary for the stabilisation of French finances.

A Plea for Mutual Understanding.

In a recent issue of "Unity," the American weekly devoted to the promotion of freedom and fellowship throughout the world, Dr. J. T. Sunderland of New York makes a strong plea for mutual understanding between East and West. He emphasizes the need of "the great Orient and the great Occident" not remaining strangers to each other. "If we are ever to have," he remarks, "world-wide friendship, world-wide brotherhood and world-wide peace, we must have world-wide acquaintance." According to him the permanent peace of the world depends upon peace between the Orient and the Occident and he advises his countrymen to study intimately the conditions in the Asiatic country which is "the centre and heart of Asia," that is, India, who has been "throughout her long history, preeminently the intellect of Asia, the teacher of Asia, the leader in the higher life of Asia." Dr. Sutherland adds: "We all know that one of the greatest and noblest religious teachers of the modern world is Mahatma Gandhi" and he urges that every possible agency should be employed "to make India known to America, and also to make America known to India." These are sentiments which this country heartily reciprocates.

Distress in Kathiawar.

We draw attention to the appeal, published elsewhere, by the secretaries of the Kathiawar Famine Relief Committee. It shows that owing to a series of lean years recently and utter lack of rain hitherto this year in several parts of Kathiawar, acute distress is being experienced by man and cattle alike. The extent of the distress can be imagined from the fact that, though the relief committee has already spent about Rs. 12,000, it finds no less than 17,000 cattle, mostly cows, left in its charge to saved from starvation. It is fortunate that charitable men with organising ability have been found to begin relief work promptly. But the relief committee is now at the end of its resources and has to borrow money for carrying on its work. We trust its appeal will meet with prompt response.

Just as the tree is judged by its fruit, any political organisation, even the Indian National Congress, will be judged by its programme and record of work, and stand or fall with it. Better work can be turned out by homogeneous organisations working in the same path than a mixed crowd going different ways and pulling against one another. My own opinion is to leave the Congress to the exclusive possession and control of those who are in control now. A non-plenary body can, at the most, be something like one of the major political party organisations, whether it call's itself national or anything else. Let the chief and only consideration be what any organisation stands for and not its name nor even the esteem people might have had for it in the distant past. There is nothing to prevent any one adding "Indian National Congress" to his Responsivist, Hindu Sabhaite, Justicite or anything else. And that is my advice to all who hanker after a place in the Congress and want to continue Responsivist, etc.

THE MAHMAL ESCORT

FIGHT BETWEEN EGYPTIANS AND NEJDIANS

IBN SAUD'S INTERVENTION

LONDON, June 23.

Cairo.—The "Mokattam" publishes a communique from the Arab Legation stating that a serious fracas has taken place at Muna, near Mecca, between the Egyptian troops escorting the Mahmal and the Nejdians riff-raff who attempted to prevent the music of the Egyptian bands. Ibn Saud sent his sons with small forces which failed to restore order. The Egyptians fired on the crowd, killing 25. Ibn Saud then went to the scene and declared that the Mahmal was sacred and must not be attacked. The Mahmal subsequently proceeded, guarded by the Nejdian troops.—Reuter.

NEW FRENCH CABINET

BRIAND-CAILLAUX COMBINATION

LONDON, June 23.

Paris.—The Cabinet has been formed. The following will be the members of the Cabinet:—

Premier and Foreign affairs:—M. Briand.
Vice-Premier and Finance: M Caillaux.
Minister of Justice: M. Pierrelaval.
Minister of Interior: M. Durant.
Minister of War: M. Guillaumat.
Minister of Marine: M. Leyques.
Minister of Colonies: M. Leon Perrier.—Reuter.

A VIRTUAL TRIUMVIRATE

CHANGES IN TRADITIONAL OFFICES

LONDON, June 23.

Paris.—The appointment of M. Caillaux as the Vice-Premier means the institution of a virtual Triumvirate, in order to meet M. Caillaux's reluctance to accept the portfolio of Finance, without the controlling influence in the Cabinet.

M. CAILLAUX INTERVIEWED.

M. Caillaux interviewed emphasised that he had not departed from his stipulation, but "naturally I do not see any difficulty in sharing control with my friend M. Briand." Hitherto, the Vice-Premiership was traditionally attached to the Ministry of Justice. M. Caillaux further insisted on the inclusion of his very staunch friends M. Chapsal, Minister of Commerce and M. Laval, Minister of Justice. It is noteworthy that the new Cabinet is mainly composed of Radicals and Socialists with the leavening of the Centreites. The Ministry contains only four new Ministers, compared with M. Briand's last Cabinet, namely, MM. Caillaux, (the famous soldier) Guillaumat, Bhapsal and Nogaro, (Minister of Education) though the changes in the Under-Secretaryships are more numerous, the most conspicuous of the departures being M. Painleve and M. Demenzie.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE

GIFT TO IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 23.

Singapore.—The Government of the Federated Malay States has approved of the provision of two million starling as a gift to the Imperial Government in connection with the Singapore Naval Base.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF EMPIRE.

MR. AMERY'S EULOGY.

LONDON, June 24.

In the course of eulogistic references to the progress of the Colonial Empire during the past year, Mr. Amery in a speech at the Corona Club dwelt on the economic progress of the Straits Settlements, Malaya and Ceylon where the Legislative Council worked efficiently, while the rubber industry was healthy and prosperous. It was not merely looking after the present, but had an eye on the future development.—Reuter's Special Service.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

KAPURTHALA TO REPRESENT INDIAN PRINCES.

LONDON, June 24.

It is understood that the Maharajah of Kapurthala will represent Indian princes at meeting of the Assembly of the League in September.—Reuter.

AMERICAN POLAR FLIERS.

PRESIDENT AWARDS HUBBARD MEDALS

LONDON, June 24.

Washington.—A distinguished gathering of citizens headed by President Coolidge who presented Hubbard medals to two airmen welcomed the Polar fliers Lt. Byrd and Captain Bennett at the Capitol. Mr. Grosevnor, President of the Geographical Society declared that the records of the flight were examined by a committee of the society and found to have been carefully and accurately kept substantiating in every way Lt. Byrd's claims to be first to reach the North Pole by air.—Reuter.

MINING INDUSTRY BILL

PLEA FOR A ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO CONFER

LONDON, June 23.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Lane-Fox moved the second reading of the Mining Industry Bills. He claimed that the measure was a practical and useful first instalment which would result in considerable assistance to the industry. (Ironical Opposition cheers).

Rt. Hon. Mr Hartshorn moved the rejection of the bill as it disregarded the recommendations of the Royal Commission. He described the Bill as an empty pretence not touching the mining problem and concluded by urging a round table conference with a view to settlement.

The motion for the rejection of the Mining Industry Bill was finally defeated by 336 votes to 147, and the Bill was read a second time.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Sir Laming Worthington Evans replying to the suggestion of a Round Table Conference, announced Government's willingness to confer with anybody who was authorised to negotiate by the miners; but all previous negotiations had failed, because the negotiators, like the Trade Union Congress, had their hands tied. Meantime, Government was going on with the legislation. Sir Evans indicated modification in the Government's attitude with regard to their willingness to accept the whole report, and declared that an offer was made in this connection two months ago, but other parties did not respond. He added that the change in the financial situation since then had prevented the establishment of selling agencies while the municipal sale of coal was not a matter of immediate importance.—Reuter.

COLONIAL DIVORCE BILL

LORDS PASS THIRD READING

LONDON, June 23.

The House of Lords to-day, passed the third reading of the Imperial War Graves Endowments Fund Bill and the Colonial Divorce Bill.

[The War Graves Endowments Fund will consist of five millions sterling of which the United Kingdom will contribute 51 per cent and the various Dominions the balance.

The Colonial Divorce Bill confers on the courts in India and other parts of the Dominions jurisdiction in certain cases in respect of the dissolution of marriages, parties to which are domiciled in England or Scotland and validate certain decrees granted for the dissolution of marriage of persons so domiciled.]—Reuter's Special.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF OPIUM

CHINESE COOK SENTENCED

LONDON, June 23.

Singapore.—On the arrival of a ship from Amoy, the Revenue officers seized 3,000 bales of illicit opium. The Chinese cook, who pleaded guilty to the charge of importing the drug was sentenced to six months' imprisonment or a fine of 10,000 dollars.—Reuter's Special.

CRIMES OF SEAMEN

CONVENTION FALLS THROUGH

LONDON, June 23.

Geneva.—The final vote on the Convention regarding penalties for the crimes of seamen, mentioned in yesterday's message, did not obtain the requisite two-thirds majority. Consequently the Convention has been sent back to the Drafting Committee for amendment.—Reuter's Special.

SEQUEL TO SGR. MUSSOLINI'S THREAT

SWISS BAN ON DEMONSTRATIONS

LONDON, June 23.

Berne.—M. Otta, the Chief of the Political Department, in the course of a statement in the National Council said that in future any meeting directed against a Government which was represented by its delegates at Geneva would be prohibited during the session of the League organisations, and the Federal Council would never allow the Italo-Swiss relations to be threatened.—Reuter.

TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS IN MALAYA

LONDON, June 23.

Singapore.—On the ground that the epidemic of cholera has broken out in Siam, causing 1,700 deaths since October, the Malaya States Railways have prohibited third-class passengers from crossing the frontier from Siam, and demanded 50 dollars as a deposit from other passengers.—Reuter.

BACK BAY FIASCO.

NEW ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

ANIMATED CORPORATION DEBATE

There was again a heated discussion in the Corporation, over the letters from Government informing the Corporation of the appointment of a Committee "to consider and report to Government as to what, if any, further portion of the Scheme can be undertaken with any reasonable prospect of reducing the present cost, and specially with reference to blocks 1 and 8" of the Development Scheme. Mr. Nariman wanted another Committee to be appointed to collect materials and information for placing before the Government of India's Committee, while Mr. Horniman asked the Corporation to express their disapproval at the untimely appointment of the Committee which, he said, was for the purpose of re-opening of the whole scheme and carrying it to completion. The President ruled out Mr. Horniman's amendment. Mr. H. P. Mody's amendment, merely to record the letters, was carried.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Development Department informing them that the Government of India had decided to appoint a Committee of Enquiry in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. There was also another letter from the Government of Bombay appointing the President of the Corporation on the Committee already appointed by them to consider and report to the Government as to whether any further portion of the Back Bay Scheme could be undertaken, particularly blocks 1 and 2.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that the letters from the Government be recorded, and that the President be requested to inform the Government that the Corporation was of opinion that a further Committee of three independent non-officials be appointed to collect all material and evidence for the proposed Committee of Enquiry to be appointed by the Government of India; that the Development Department be asked to co-operate with the Committee, and put before it all the necessary documents; and that it should be empowered to call before it any officer whom it might think necessary.

APPOINT ANOTHER COMMITTEE.

Mr. Nariman said the Government of India had, after listening to the legitimate demands of the people, decided to appoint a Committee to enquire into the whole matter. It would have been more graceful on the part of the Bombay Government to have listened to the demand which was made in the Legislative Council for the appointment of a Committee some two years ago. The hands of the Government of Bombay were, however, forced by the report of the Advisory Committee, and since then they had two Committeees one after another. It appeared from the appointment of the second Committee that Government wanted to re-open the whole question of going on with blocks Nos. 1 and 8. Since the Government had appointed two Committees, it was also proper that a third Committee should be appointed to collect all facts and figures for the purpose of the Committee appointed by the Government of India. If the Government wanted to have a proper enquiry then they should have all the materials collected and placed before the Committee. Many of the officials were retiring one after another, and there was a likelihood of papers concerning the placing of contracts, etc., disappearing, and it was to prevent such a thing that he asked for a third Committee.

Mr. A. T. Janai seconded the amendment.

Mr. H. P. Mody did not think there was and necessity for the appointment of a third Committee for collecting information, since the Government of India's Committee had the fullest power to call for any information and papers they required. That being the case he moved an amendment that the letters be recorded and that the last paragraph of Mr. Nariman's proposition be deleted.

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded the amendment.

TOWING THE LINE.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey was surprised at the attitude of Mr. Mody, as the public were anxious to go into the whole mystery. He asked the Progressive Party to make some real progress, instead of towing the line to the Bombay Government.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the idea of a Committee came from the Presidency Association, as the Scheme had the benediction of that Association. Sir Dinshaw along with Mr. Pheroze Sethna and others had approved of the Scheme in the Legislative Council when it was brought forward there. What he wanted now was an investigation at the hands of the people of Bombay, as the money belonged to them and was thrown into the Back Bay waters. He thought the Committee appointed should be such that it should be able to force its opinion on the Government of Bombay.

"NOT AT ALL ASHAMED."

Sir D. M. Petit would not have spoken but for Mr. Balubhai's remarks. With reference to the blessings he (speaker) had given to the Scheme in the Council in the beginning, he said he was not at all ashamed of it!

Mr. Balubhai: Why should you be ashamed when other people's money is waster? (Laughter.)

Sir Dinshaw said he was not at all ashamed for the part he took then for the figures were placed before him then by a responsible officer of Government. He had no reason to doubt the honesty of the person occupying a high position then,—as one who was honest would give credit to others for honesty of purpose. He had no reason then to doubt the word of that official.

A BUSINESSMAN'S WAY.

Since then the figures had been considerably changed, and he did not know whether the original figures were wrongly put or not. If the original figures stood to-day the Scheme would be an entirely successful one, even with the depreciated values of land, etc. If the cost of the Scheme was the same as was originally put before them, then the Scheme would be a success. He had a conversation with one of the highest officials then, and he was not ashamed to own it. That person told Sir Dinshaw: "I am a businessman myself. If is my principle in launching such Schemes to add one-third to the calculated cost and take one-third from the profits estimated, and after doing that if I find that the Scheme is one which will pay, then I accept it." That official told Sir Dinshaw that he had done that himself, and the speaker had no reason to doubt his word. His own attitude was, therefore, a very legitimate attitude and he would do the same thing to-day.

Dr. D. B. Master said if the whole area was left unfilled there was a danger of mosquitoes breeding there and thus helping malaria to spread.

FRAUGHT WITH DISASTER.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said he had himself condemned the Scheme because he had studied the whole question from the very beginning,—going back to a very large number of sources that were equally open to the Government officials or to Sir George Lloyd,—and anybody who had done that could not but come to the conclusion that the Back Bay Scheme was fraught with such possibilities of disaster that it ought not to be undertaken by any responsible Government. Dr. Master's remarks were irrelevant to the question they were discussing, as the bogey of malaria was always held up before them for the purpose of carrying the Scheme to completion. It was all stuff and nonsense, and he did not believe that malaria mosquitos would breed there if the Scheme was not completed. He thought if necessary the space enclosed by the sea-wall could be filled with fresh water, which could always be kept clean.

MR. HORNIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

He was sorry they had not expressed their disapproval of Government's action, while recording the letters. It was a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to re-open the whole Scheme and carry it out. By appointing a Committee the Government of Bombay were re-opening the whole Scheme and were thus stealing a march on the Committee appointed by the Government of India. It was a very deplorable and regrettable thing, as he thought the Committee was appointed by the Bombay Government for the purpose of re-opening the whole question. He, therefore, moved an amendment adding to Mr. Nariman's proposition the words that the letters be recorded and that the Government of Bombay be informed that the Corporation considered the appointment of the Special Committee as untimely and unnecessary, etc.

A WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. Horniman thought it was a terrible waste of money to proceed with the Scheme any further, and he asked them to accept warily anything which came from the Secretariat. He said the Government of Bombay's Committee was cutting the ground from beneath the feet of the Committee appointed by the Government of India.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe seconded.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy rising to a point of order asked whether in the light of Corporation's resolutions asking for the appointment of Committees, Mr. Horniman's amendment condemning the Committee was in order.

The President then ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia moved another amendment to the effect that the Corporation desired the whole question to be considered by one Committee appointed by the Government of India.

For want of a seconder the amendment fell to the ground.

MR. MODY'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Mody's amendment was then put to vote and declared carried. On a poll being demanded it was found that 39 voted for it and 38 against. The amendment was then adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MESSENGER OF PEACE & HARMONY

CALCUTTA'S TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU

CORPORATION TO PRESENT AN ADDRESS

CALCUTTA, June 23.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to-day it was decided to present an address of welcome to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. After a lengthy discussion and some minor alterations, a draft address was approved which after welcoming Mrs. Naidu as the President of the Indian National Congress stated that she had for many years past occupied a unique position in the world of literature and had filled with melody pages of immortal work and referred to her poetry and "silvery eloquence."

Continuing the address said that the insult and oppression of her countrymen in far off South Africa awakened in her heart the tender instincts of motherhood and she hastened to their aid as an ambassador and fostered the spirit of good will in foreign people. It further stated that the people, for her service had bestowed on her the highest honour by choosing her as their leader during the last session of the Indian National Congress.

Concluding it said that she was the messenger of peace and harmony and was seeking to reconcile the conflicting interests of several communities for the higher aim, namely, the attainment of Swaraj.

The address will be presented on July 6.—A.P.

MUSLIM COUNCILLORS' RESIGNATIONS.

MAYOR'S PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT PREVAILS

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The debate on the letter of resignation of the Moslem councillors was initiated by councillor Mr. C. C. Biswas, who moved that the resignation of the 15 Mahomedan councillors be accepted with regret. He said that the step they had taken was deliberate and was not due to any hasty judgment on their part. It was not a walk-out they indulged in, on the day the discussion took place. It was a deliberate move, a move taken by them in consequence of a request, conveyed to them at a meeting of the Moslem rate-payers."

"UNFOUNDED CHARGES."

Coming to deal with the portion in the letter in which the Moslem councillors accused the non-Moslem councillors of injustice, Mr. Biswas wholly denied the charges, and characterised them as unfounded. He took strong exception to the portion of the letter of resignation where the Moslem Councillors said the non-Moslem Councillors did what they did, having taken advantage of their minority in the Corporation. Mr. Biswas took it as a serious libel on the non-Mahomedan councillors of this body. As to their complaint that they felt they could serve no purpose in such a helpless minority, Mr. Biswas said the remedy lay not in their hands but the statute laid down, and it might be that when Sir Abdur Rahim leads his host in the Bengal Council the consummation, to which they were looking forward, might be achieved. Then the Moslems might dominate and the non-Mahomedans be in a minority. Even then the non-Moslems would not indulge in such charges. Therefore, the only honourable course for the Corporation was to accept the resignations of the 15 councillors and that with regret.

Mr. N. N. Bannerjee pointed out under Section 40 of the Municipal Act every Councillor had a right to resign his post and they need not enter into any criticism as to the reason.

A PLEA FOR RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. B. K. Bose, a Swarajist, moved that Moslem Councillors be requested to reconsider their decision within a fortnight, and it be conveyed to them that the allegations contained in their letter of resignation were unfounded.

Principal J. R. Bannerjee moved that the Corporation protested against the charges brought against the non-Moslem Councillors, and accepted the resignation of the signatories.

Rai Bahadur Ramtaran Bannerjee saw no reason why the resignation should not be accepted, as it was not done on the spur of the moment. The appointment of a committee to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor was not due to any communal tendency. The Committee of Enquiry had been appointed to clear what was called impurities of the House. One false step led to another. They kept silent over the market affair, and still accusations were hurled against them.

After several other speakers addressed the meeting, the Mayor made a special plea for postponing the consideration of resignation of the Mahomedan councillors. He said that there was very little difference between the proposals of Mr. Biswas and Mr. Bose, only Mr. Bose wanted to give a fortnight's time. Both of them protested against the unfounded character of the allegations. In his opinion the latter course, if adopted, would enhance the position of the House.

BE CHARITABLE.

The Committee of Enquiry was not appointed out of communal tendency. The Committee had already begun their sittings and it might be that charges against the Deputy Mayor might be framed, when in this light, the 15 Councillors might reconsider their decision. He appealed to the House to vote for Mr. Bose's resolution and thereby establish the principle once for all, that this House was not actuated in the slightest degree by communal passion and that they were prepared to show to the Mahomedan Councillors the charity which this House did not get from them.

On the request of the Mayor and Mr. Campbell Forrester, Mr. Biswas and Principal Bannerjee withdrew their motions and that of Mr. Bejoy Krishna Bose was accepted unanimously.

The Corporation then accepted the resignations of Mr. Razzak and Mr. S. C. Bose of their seats from the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor and appointed Mr. Campbell Forrester and Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee in their places.—F. P.

RESIGNATIONS FROM SPECIAL COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The Calcutta Corporation in their meeting to-day, after deciding on the postponement of consideration of Muslim councillors' resignations accepted the resignations of Mr. Razzak and Mr. S. C. Bose of their seats from the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor and appointed Mr. Campbell Forrester and Sailapati Chatterjee in their places.—F. P. I.

"AN ACADEMIC DISSERTATION"

SEN GUPTA'S REPLY TO GOSWAMI

WHY CHANGE OF POLICY.

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, President B. P. C. C., has issued the following statement to the Associated Press.

The Manifesto which has appeared in the Press over the signatures of Messrs. T. C. Goswani, N. C. Chunder, Halini Ranjan Sarkar, Sarat Chandra Bose and Dr. B. C. Roy has caused me no little pain and and surprise. Their intention, evidently, is either to secede from the Congress ultimately or to start a new party within the Congress. Until now, they have taken no steps in either of these directions. In view of this fact, I consider and I believe the public will agree with me that their manifesto is nothing more than an academic dissertation.

FALSE POSITION.

I cannot however, altogether ignore it as it contains certain statements which should not go unchallenged. Dr. B. C. Roy has never been and is not now a member of the Swarajya Party, although since the late Deshbandhus death we were assured more than once, that he would join the Party. He is not a member of the B. P. C. C. and until lately, was not even a member of the Congress. As a member of the public and of the Congress, he is certainly entitled to criticise the B. P. C. C. and its President. But his claim to criticise in the capacity which he has assumed in the Manifesto, is absolutely without foundation. Messrs. N. C. Chunder, Nalini Ranjan Sarkar and Sarat Chandra Bose were all along aware of the circumstances under which my circular letter dated 1st June 26 to the members of the B. P. C. C. was issued. Messrs. Chunder and Bose had seen and approved of the circular letter before it was actually issued to the members. Mr. Chunder was present at an informal meeting in my house where the draft of the circular letter was finally settled after some alterations suggested by Mr. Chunder himself, and Mr. Chunder sent me subsequently a list of names for inclusion in the New Executive Council, in case the old one was dissolved. Mr. Sarkar's present attitude is to me particularly inexplicable. Mr. Sarkar admitted to me the reasonableness of the suggestions I have made in my circular letter and as far as I know he voted for all the resolutions moved at the last meeting of the B. P. C. C., and the success which attended my proposals at the B. P. C. C. meeting was in no small measure due to his efforts. Mr. Goswami was not in Calcutta when my circular letter was issued and he absented himself from the B. P. C. C. meeting on the plea that he "had no place in a strife of tongues and hearts". The Manifesto of which he is the signatory indicates a certain change in his angle of vision. The public are no doubt entitled to speculate as to the antecedents of this change.

DISSOLUTION SEQUEL.

In their manifesto, the signatories disapproved of the dissolution of the Council that was effected by the resolution at the last meeting of the B.P.C.C. when Mr. Sarkar voted for the resolution. Messrs. Chunder and Bose left the meeting just before the dissolution resolution was taken up. As regards Mr. Goswami, I need not repeat that he was not present in the meeting at all and he came down to Calcutta from Shillong, a few hours after the meeting had ended. The public may well ask why Messrs. Chunder and Bose did not stay on and oppose the resolution if they disapproved of it, and why Mr. Goswami was not present to oppose a measure which he now considers.

(Continued on next page.)

SITUATION IN DELHI

RIOT NEAR MOSQUE

ARMOURED CARS PATROL CITY

DELHI, June 24.

Riots in connection with the Bakr-Id celebrations occurred this morning near the historic Fatehpuri Mosque. The details of casualties are not known. The situation is under control. British soldiers are posted in main streets. Armoured cars and cavalry are patrolling the city.

A dispute regarding the leading of a cow through Hindu streets for sacrificial purposes was the cause of a serious tension of feeling among Hindus and Mahomedans. Riots were hitherto prevented by full police and military precautions which enabled them to ward off the threatened riot yesterday, and control it immediately to-day. The cause of riot is obscure but it appears that a band of Mahomedans came out of the mosque and attacked a Hindu grocer.—A.P.

TROUBLE AGAIN IN DELHI.

DELHI, June 24.

There was again trouble in Delhi this morning. It seems through some untoward accident that some men in a mixed mob had collected in the early part of the day and they came to blows from which a fracas seems to have ensued. It is understood that upto this time some men have been wounded. The military are patrolling all the main streets of the city and the police are gathered in adjoining areas. The origin of the trouble is not yet known nor is authentic information just at present available. The situation is under control. —Free Press.

LATER.

False rumours spread by some mischiefmongers had gathered a large crowd in Naya Bans where some trouble was apprehended yesterday and the serious situation had been cleverly averted by tactful handling. It is alleged some interested persons circulated false rumours to the effect that a sacrificial cow would be led through Nava Bans, a purely Hindu locality adjoining Khar Bowli the prohibited area. The Magistrate with a posse of police force went to the spot and kept the crowd in order. Meanwhile an inquisitive mob reached the place. The senior Superintendent of Police arrived at the spot at 9 a.m. and persuaded the crowd to disperse. Just then a tonga horse took fright and the tonga ran over a man. This caused an uproar and gave the impression that a riot had started.

At this fighting with lathis and brickbats was freely indulged in Khan Bowli Chandi Chowk, behind the Fatehpuri Mosque and at Billimaran. Mr. Orde, the senior Superintendent of Police, Mr. Morgan Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate with the police and military arrived on the scene and dispersed the rioters before much damage was done.

The situation is well in hand and the affected parts are strongly patrolled by a detachment of British Infantry and the police, while the City is being constantly patrolled by armoured cars.—Free Press.

DSTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

DELHI, June 24.

The District Magistrate has issued to-day the following order: "Under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, I hereby direct that not more than 5 persons shall gather in any public place. Any gathering of more than 5 persons shall be dispersed. This order shall hold good for a fortnight from this date.—Free Press.

SITUATION IN CALCUTTA.

GIRL ACCIDENTLY SHOT

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Communal tension continued high in Burrabazar. Till a late hour at night most of the shop-keepers had their shutters down, and by about 7 p.m. the vicinity presented quite a deserted appearance.

At about 7-30 p.m. a bus bearing number M.B. 66 and belonging to the Bengal Khalsa Motor Service was proceeding along Chitpore Road from Baghbazar carrying passengers, when near the Nakhoda Mosque the driver was pelted with a piece of cow's flesh and bones. Fearing further molestation the bus was driven back to Burrabazar Thana under police escort.

PANIC CREATED BY RUMOURS.

A panic was created by rumours of fracas near Tarachanddutta Street, and a large number of Hindus and Mahomedans assembled in Harrison Road and Chitpore Road crossing. The police arrived promptly and dispersed the mob without any untoward happenings. The tension still remains high.

GIRL ACCIDENTLY SHOT.

A girl was removed to the Medical College Hospital to-day from Jamalpore, with gun shot wounds on her person. It is reported a shop-keeper, Satischandra Mazumdar, went out hunting and while firing some of the bullets hit the girl, causing injuries. The local Sub-Assistant Surgeon rendered first-aid. The police are making enquiries.

BRICKBAT PELTING INCIDENT

CALCUTTA, June 23.

On further enquiry it was learnt that brick-bats were thrown at a Mahomedan passer-by from certain houses in Armenian Street. This was resented by Mahomedans who met in large numbers in Zakaria Street and other places. Police reinforcements were promptly despatched and with their arrival the crowd dispersed. Barring this and two other cases of assault the situation was quiet up to a late hour. —A. P.

SLIGHT EXCITEMENT IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 23.

In view of the elaborate precautions in connection with Bakri-Id it was hoped the festival would pass off peacefully but the situation this evening is somewhat disquieting. Large groups of Mahomedans are to be seen in the streets which were the scenes of the last riots. The police, however, are very vigilant and are prepared to meet eventualities. The present tension originated with the slaughter of a cow yesterday morning in the prohibited mosque situated opposite the Sikh temple. This excited the Sikhs, but the police pacified them. Not far from the mosque an old Mahomedan is reported to have been assaulted by a Sikh last evening while boarding a tram-car and was removed to hospital with stab-wounds inflicted by a kirpan. Another assault on a Mahomedan occurred last night and a third case of assault this evening is at present causing anxiety with regard to relations between Mahomedans and Sikhs.—A. P.

DY. COMMISSIONER'S INVESTIGATION

CALCUTTA, June 24.

It is understood that Mr. Hunt, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, North District, personally investigated the matter in connection with the slaughter of a cow at the mosque in Syed Salley Lane, which was a prohibited area on the Bakri-Id day and submitted a report to the Commissioner of Police to-day.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA QUIET.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Excepting for the arrest of 8 Hindus in connection with the assaults on Mahomedan pedestrians in Armenian Street there has not been anything of importance to report since last night. The situation is quiet. It is understood that the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the North Calcutta District has completed his enquiry into the slaughter of a cow in the prohibited mosque in Mechuabazar Street on Tuesday and has submitted a report to the Commissioner of Police.—A. P.

RIOT AT DAMOH.

NAGPUR, June 24.

News is just to hand that a serious riot occurred at Damoh on the Bakri-Id day over a cow sacrifice in a public place. The opened fire, as a result of which 6 persons are reported to have been wounded. Much commotion prevails in the town.

The District Magistrate has issued an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting the carrying of lathis and holding of public meetings. An enquiry is being held by the Commissioner in the above matter. —Free Press.

JHUSI INCIDENT AND AFTER.

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

Various versions have been given of the actual cause of the disturbance at Jhusi. There was a tension of feeling between the two communities over the question of the slaughter of cows.

About twelve arrests have been made, all of whom are Hindus. Jhusi incident caused panic in Allahabad itself and several shops were closed and a general state of nervousness prevailed even till this morning. When some shop-keepers were opening their shops this morning, there was hesitation on the part of others. There was an altercation over this and it is reported it resulted in one of the parties being struck when there was a general outcry and small disturbance occurred. Several persons were struck and some four or five are said to have been injured one of them being a well-to-do cloth merchant, Lala Sanwal Das Khanna. Police and Magistrates were soon on the spot and prevented further trouble. The affair appears to be the work of some hooligans, but it has resulted in a general scare.—A. P.

QUIET AT PINDI.

ARRESTS AS SEQUEL TO SAIDAPUR AFFAIR

LAHORE, June 24.

All is quiet at Rawalpindi, though panic still exists, and military patrol and hartal continue. The Deputy Commissioner is having a hound of visits to the districts to see police and other arrangements at different places. He visited Gujarkhan, Mandra, and Rawat on the 23rd.

Reports from all places in the district show that no untoward incident occurred on the 23rd.

The investigation into the Saidpur affair is complete, and good many arrests are expected to-day in that connection.—A.P.

FRACAS AT A VILLAGE IN OUDH.

NANITAL, June 24.

Belated news is available from Barabanki (Oudh) that there was a mild communal fracas at a village in that district on Id day. There were no deaths, but a few persons were injured most of them slightly.—A.P.

ID IN SINDH.

HYDERABAD, (Sind), June 23.

Reports have now been received from Karachi, Sukkur, Shikarpur and other towns of Sind to the effect that Id celebrations passed off quietly in those places. Leading men of both the Mahomedan and Hindu communities acting in unison, endeavoured to counteract the fears of impending trouble and kept the rowdy elements under control. The local authorities also were very vigilant and the police arrangements were quite satisfactory.—A. P.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI.

Sir,—I address this open letter to you as Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., and in reply to the interview that you granted to the Associated Press of India the other day. May I say, Mr. Narottam, that your sweeping denunciations will not convince any careful reader or critic; that your evasive replies indicate weakness of your case; that my statements regarding Scindia Co. as have appeared in the "Bombay Samachar" are substantially correct; and that the shareholders will be really very glad, if you can disprove them. Will you, Mr. Narottam?

WARNINGS IGNORED!

(1) Was not the "Loyalty" purchased by you, Mr. Lalubhai, Mr. Walchand and Mr. Kilachand?

(2) Did you not saddle this White Elephant on to the Scindia Co. formed by you and your friends?

(3) Were not Messrs. Lalubhai, Kilachand and Walchand partners in the Syndicate and partners in the Agency Firm and also Directors of the Scindia Co. along with you?

(4) If the Scindia Co. purchased the s.s. "Loyalty" from your Syndicate for 25 lacs, why was the Syndicate given 12 1|2 lacs in shares, and the balance 12 1|2 lacs was paid to the Maharaja Scindia direct?

(5) Did not the writer give you, your Mr. Ruttonsey and your Mr. Lalubhai repeated warnings regarding the inefficient management of the "Loyalty" from the very beginning?

(6) Did not Mr. Laxmidas Tairsee see you twice and draw your pointed attention during the very first year?

(7) Did you listen? Did you mend matters? No! Why, please?

HOW DIRECTORS DROPPED OUT?

(1) Mr. A. J. Raymond and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw dropped out in 1920!

(2) Mr. S. B. Bomanji who joined the Board in 1920, left in 1921-22!

(3) Mr. C. A. Latiff who became a Director in 1920 resigned in 1923!

(4) Your friend and partner, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, left the Board in 1924, why we know not, and has rejoined after the last annual general meeting!

(6) It is significant, how men like Messrs. Raymond, Dinshaw, Bomanji and Latiff left the Board! Will you please explain, Mr. Narottam?

SASSOON AND NAROTTAM.

There was a time, three years ago, when the E. D. Sassoon people were reluctant to show their books of accounts to me, whilst you allowed me to see them. Last year, when Sir Victor volunteered to show me all the Books of Accounts, you evaded me, Mr. Narottam! Why, please? Did not you, and some of your colleagues press me to join the Board, three years ago? Did I not decline at the time? When last year, I heard ugly rumours about Scindia Co., I desired to be a Director just for six months only to see things for myself, when you kept on evading me; and when I asked for inspection of such books and records, as were not private, even then you evaded me, Mr. Narottam. Why, please, will you say it freely?

PURCHASE OF SHIPS.

(1) Whom did you consult whilst purchasing the "Loyalty" or at least whilst shoving her on to the Scindia Co., Mr. Narottam?

(2) What was your qualification, or the qualifications of your colleagues in the Agency or in the Board to purchase and run steamers? Hardly any! And still you paid a fancy price for the "Loyalty", wasted lacs on repairs, renovations, upkeep and running, and sold her for a song in the end!

(3) In the purchase of the Palace Line of steamers, you committed further blunders!

(4) And in the purchase of the two more War built steamers, you suffered further loss!

ONE CRORE LOST IN FIVE YEARS!

Here are indisputable figures:—

	Lacs.
S.S. "Loyalty" Purchase price.	25
Repairs Renovations	12
Running and Laying up expenses	4 1|2
	41 1|2
Amount realized	1 1|2
Net loss ..	40
Palace Line—6 Steamers	94
Within 2 years realizable value.	47
Net loss ..	47
Doubtful debts	3
i.e., Total Loss ..	90

If the capital of 182 lacs was invested at 5 per cent. the interest earned would have amounted to Rs. 50 lacs; whereas the Dividends paid so far came to 16 1|2 lacs! So, in shape of Capital, the shareholders have lost half their capital, and in shape of interest 33 1|2 lacs!

SHAREHOLDERS WARNED.

Mr. Narottam, these figures speak for themselves; and it is on this account, that I am warning the shareholders against the danger of buying any more steamer under the present management. You say, Mr. Lalubhai has gone to England to make financial arrangements! Please say, for whom? The Scindia Co. has ample funds to buy steamers. Then why has Mr. Lalubhai been sent on a financial mission? Further, you say, that you are acting under the advice of your London Agents. True. But are they not the same Agents, under whose management the "Loyalty" was detained for months for repairs in England? Are they not the same Agents under whose advice, the Palace Line of Steamers were purchased; and the subsequent two steamers were also purchased? Have not all these transactions proved most costly to the Co.?

My protest is that it is under the same Bombay Agents, the same London Agents, almost the same amiable Board, that the new steamers are to be purchased! And I warn the shareholders against this impending danger and loss. If in the face of your repeated failures in the purchase of steamers as enumerated above, you persist in buying more ships, the responsibility is yours, your partners' and your Directors'. May wiser counsels still prevail, Mr Narottam!—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"AN ACADEMIC DISSERTATION."

(Continued from previous page.)

"unconstitutional and ill-advised." The B. P. C. C. and its President should not have been deprived of his views and suggestions.

SIR A. RAHIM'S ELECTION.

The signatories have made a grievance of the fact that Sir Abdur Rahim was elected uncontested by the Mahomedan constituency of Hooghly-Howrah. I can assure the public that the Executive of the B.P.C.C. did not spare themselves in their efforts against Sir Abdur Rahim.

But the candidates on whom we relied for contesting him at Howrah-Hooghly failed us at the last moment. I was at Dacca with the Secretary of the Swaraj Party where Sir Abdur Rahim had filed his nomination paper long before he filed it for the Hooghly-Howrah seat. The Swarajya Party candidate was returned by the West Dacca constituency, as against the candidate in whose favour Sir Abdur Rahim subsequently withdrew leaving out the Howrah-Hooghly election. I ought to add here that the Swarajya Party and the Congress won all the other three Mahomedan bye-elections which have taken place since Deshabandhu Das' death.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

Apropos of the Constructive Programme of the Congress, I ought to bring it to the notice of the public that the signatories along with Mr. G. C. Bose, Principal, Bangabashi College, constitute the Finance Committee of the Village Reconstruction fund which was raised in December 1924 and that it was the intention of Deshbandhu that they should work in co-operation with the Executive Committee of the B.P.C.C. and the Working Committee of the Swarajya Party.

I place it on record here, that the Finance Committee have refused to co-operate with the other two bodies I have mentioned. The public in fixing the responsibility for the failure of village reconstruction will not lose sight of the fact that the signatories are in possession and control of the whole of the village reconstruction fund.

REVOLUTIONARIES AS MEMBERS.

In the last but one paragraph in the manifesto, the signatories say, that merely because certain persons in the past were accused as revolutionaries or convicted as such, we should not ask them to stand aside from the Congress activities. If they are pledged to the policy of the Congress their past should not stand in the way of welcome into the peaceful and legitimate activities. I agree entirely with the sentiments expressed in this passage, but I do not know why this passage should have been inserted in the manifesto, unless it was for the purpose of insinuating that my action in asking for the reconstruction of the Executive Council was contrary to the sentiments expressed in it.

I have never objected to the presence of any ex-revolutionaries in the Executive Council. All I asked in my circular letter was that the Executive Council should be composed of men who really believed in the present Congress programme. In my opinion any one may be a member of the Congress or the President of the B.P.C.C., and the Leader of the Bengal Swarajya Party was consulted by the directors before they brought about this change. Before the signatories "can be sure of their own conduct and receive the sure support of the people" in favour of a "clear-cut programme," which they have placed before the country, they owe an explanation to the latter of the recent change of policy and programme of the "Forward" which, to say the least, is a breach of faith with the Congress and the Swarajya Party, and shows scant recognition of the trust reposed in them by its great departed founder, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

From being the organ of the Swarajya Party and the Congress, "Forward" has now come to be the organ of the six Directors of the "Forward Publishing Company, Ltd." I am strongly of opinion that the Executive Council can make no room for members of the Congress who have no faith or enthusiasm for its programme.

NO LONGER AN ORGAN OF SWARAJ PARTY.

In conclusion, I would like to draw the attention of the public to the sudden and unexpected change in the tone and policy of "Forward", since Mr. P. K. Chakrabarti's resignation on the 15th instant. The paper was founded by the late Mr. C. R. Das to serve as the organ of the Swarajya Party. It served that purpose till his death and continued to do so until early last week. Whatever the legal rights of the Directors may be, five of whom are signatories of the present manifesto, the public are entitled to know their reasons for this change.—A. P.

I. C. S. SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

SIMA, June 24.

The undermentioned candidates have been successful at the open competition for the Indian Civil Service held at Allahabad in January, 1926:—Mr. S. K. Chatterjee, Mr. N. S. Arunachalam and Mr. S. A. Rahman. —A. P.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

A NEW SOURCE OF DRAIN ON INDIA'S WEALTH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention and the attention of all our patriotic leaders and editors to a new channel through which Indian money has commenced going out and which will be one of the biggest drains on the country's wealth if measures are not taken immediately to block the channel. I refer to artificial silk.

Artificial silk is made of wood pulp and sometimes from cotton. It has a gloss stronger than that of natural silk. It is dyed in the course of manufacture and does not lose its colour by ordinary rough usages. It appears on the market in bright colours of all descriptions. Thus it appeals to vulgar taste and as the price is almost comparable to high class cotton ware it promises to become the household ware of the rich and the poor alike. Already we find clothes made of this commodity in the form of saris, petticoats, neckties, etc., in every cloth-merchant's shop.

Since artificial silk is made of wood pulp and low grade cotton the finished silk is entirely foreign and has not even Indian raw material in it. The manufacturing charges, and the profits also go to foreigners. Indeed in the case of cotton goods at least part of the raw material may be presumed to have been of Indian origin, but in the case of artificial silk every pie that is paid for it goes out of India never to return. Hence it is the duty of every educated Indian and every patriotic journal to carry on a crusade against the use of any article containing partly or in full artificial silk of any origin. Women and men should feel it a disgrace to present articles made of artificial silk or use them themselves. Recipients of customary presents as in the case of marriages or visits should deem it an insult to be presented with any article containing artificial silk. On the other hand the coarsest Khadi articles should be welcomed with respect and used with pride.

May I request all editors of English and Vernacular patriotic journals to print in large types in a commanding position,

"Shun Artificial Silk.
It is foreign to the core.
Welcome Khadi.
It is Swadeshi to the Finish".

Hoping that you will publish this letter and thus block this new channel of sucking India's blood, and thanking you in anticipation of compliance.—Yours, etc.,

"AN INDIAN".

Mysore.

SHIVAJI—A RESPONSIVIST!

A NAGPUR DISCOVERY.

NAGPUR, June 24.

The Shivaji Coronation Day was celebrated here last night. Dr. Moonje presided. Mr. Kelkar, pleader, eulogising Shivaji's merits advocated and supported the Responsive Co-operators' policy of accepting responsible offices. He said that the great Shivaji inculcated the idea of accepting responsible posts such as Chouth and Sardeshmukhi, under the Muslim yoke. He asked the audience whether anybody could call Shivaji a traitor to his country, because he accepted posts under the Muslim rule. Then why blame the Responsive Co-operators? Dr. Moonje supported Mr. Kelkar's view.—A. P.

FUTURE OF GERMAN BEER.

BRITISH CONTROLLER'S INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, June 24.

Paris.—Beer and the Dawes Scheme have been closely related in connection with the dispute necessitating international arbitration. The trouble arose on account of the German Government postponing the increased beer tax until January 1927 to which Sir Andrew McFadyean, Commissioner of Controlled Revenues, Berlin, refused his consent on the ground that the controlled revenues would thereby lose 75 million marks. Government questioned Sir A. McFadyean's competence to interfere, and requested arbitration. The matter was submitted to the Dutch Arbitrator who upheld Sir A. McFadyean's competence. The latter having gained his point consented to the postponement of the increase for a month after which German beer would cost more unless the Government makes successful efforts to induce the Commissioner to grant further extension.—Reuter's Special Service.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Burma accompanied by his personal staff and Chief Secretary left Rangoon on Monday by steam launch on a short tour in Delta Districts. He will visit Pyapon, Myaungmya and Bassein returning to Rangoon on 24th afternoon.

The Hon. J. A. Maung Gyi took upon himself on Wednesday the Executive Office of Home Member.

The engagement is announced of the Hon. Miss Cicely Goschen, the younger daughter of the Governor of Madras to Captain Portal the Aid-de-Camp.

The Viceroy has appointed Lieut.-Col. Sir Benjamin H. Heald, Commanding Rangoon Battalion, A. F. I., to be Honorary A. D. C. on His Excellency's staff. Sir Benjamin is a Puisne Judge of the Rangoon High Court. —A. P.

SCARCITY IN KATHIAWAR.

WIDESPREAD DISTRESS FOR WANT OF FODDER.

URGENT APPEAL FOR HELP.

The Secretaries, the Kathiawar Famine Relief Committee write:—

There have been a series of lean years recently in parts of Kathiawar. The western and central parts of the Province have suffered heavily during this time. Rains have not yet set in in those parts and people are in great distress for want of water and fodder. There are villages where there is not a drop of water available near by and the people are hard put to it in fetching water from a considerable distance.

STARVING CATTLE.

More urgent is the problem of fodder. The Raharis and Bharavads—the communities that maintain themselves on cattle farming —have completely exhausted their stock of grass. In many villages these people have absolutely nothing with which to maintain their cattle till the downpour of rain. There are thousands of cows and other animals in these parts that are on the point of complete starvation.

RELIEF WORK.

The workers of Kathiawar in the regions where the distress is prevalent, have combined to meet the situation and they have formed themselves into the 'Saurastra Famine-Relief Committee' under the Chairmanship of Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, Editor of the "Saurastra." This Committee has spent up-to-date a sum of about twelve thousand rupees in distributing fodder to the shepherds and others at cheap rates. The Committee owns a number of pasture-lands where it has opened depots for distributing grass either free or at cheap rates. It has been forced, in the circumstances to open at different centres a few grain shops where grain is sold at cheap rates to the needy. All this requires an organisation and the Editor of "Saurastra" our President, is personally devoting his time and supervising all the ramifications of this widespread relief work.

GROWING DISTRESS.

We regret to say that inspite of all our efforts, we have found it very difficult to cope with the demand for relief. The distress is daily increasing and spreading. The funds at the disposal of the Committee have been exhausted. The Committee is at present continuing the relief work by borrowing money from friends. But this state of things cannot long continue. More than 17,000 cattle, most of them being cows, are at present under the protection of our Committee and we have found it no easy job to maintain even that number.

NEED FOR URGENT HELP.

We need urgent help from all and sundry. The work will be impossible to be continued if we do not meet with prompt and liberal response from the general public in response to our appeal. The voice of distress from far off Kathiawar knocks at the door of the people of Bombay and outside for help. We appeal to the people of Bombay and the Presidency to hear the piteous cry and to send their mite of contribution to the Committee without a moment's delay. We are confident that our appeal will meet with a hearty and liberal response. Contributions may be sent either to the Editor, "Saurastra" Ranpur, Kathiawar, or to the Secretaries, Kathiawar Prajamandal, The Hindusthan Swadeshi Stores, Churney Road, Tram Junction, Bombay.

PROMOTION OF SANSKKIT LEARNING.

MUNIFICENT DONATION

BENARES SHIVALA, June 23.

To promote extensive and intensive studies in the different branches of Sanskrit learning Seth Gaurishankar Goenka of Khurja has made a gift of Rs. 5,50,000, earmarking a portion of the donation for awarding 'daxinas' every year to eminent Sanskrit scholars all over India. One lakh has been set apart for establishing a Sanskrit Library for collecting and publishing rare and valuable Sanskrit manuscripts for issuing authorised Hindi Translations of the greatest Sanskrit works in memory of his father and grandfather, Seth Goenka has just opened an academy called Sri Jokhiram Matroomal Goenka Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya for training of Acharya Pandits in the different shastras. Three eminent Sanskritists of Benares have offered their services to guide the work of the academy. They are Pandit S. Panchanan, Tarakratna Lakshman, Shastri Dravid and Vidyadhar Vedantacharya.—A. P.

GUJARAT CONGRESS CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL.

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has sent to the Working Committee of the Congress applications of Congress candidates for nomination in the forthcoming election to the Legislative Council. One of the candidates, Rao Saheb Harilal Desai, has thereupon withdrawn his application saying that he cannot wait indefinitely and that he will stand as an Independent candidate, but under the Congress flag.—A. P.

The fourth match in the first round of the Madras Hockey Tournament was played on Wednesday evening at Chepauk the contestants being the City Police and the Chinglepet District Police. The Chinglepet District Police won by the game by two goals to nil.—A. P.

EDUCATION.

HEART OF A PLANT.

SIR JAGADISH BOSE'S STRIKING EXPERIMENTS.

...action of cobra venom on the pulse-...of plants was the attractive title of ...ecture delivered by Sir Jagadis Chandra ...in mail week at the Royal Society of ...cine. Leading up to the cobra story, ...escribed the experiments by which he ...various resemblances between plant ...nimal life. He had discovered that ...n plants, the mimosa for instance, ...ed a strong nervous reaction. It could ...h with great rapidity, while other ..., such as the bean, would hardly, res... all to an outside influence. The ...y of movement of a mimosa was half-...between that of the higher and of the ... animals.

...Jagadis had recently found the reason ...he difference in reaction, for he had ...ed a staining substance by which ... contractor tissue could be traced. ...res were thrown on the screen show-...at a section of a mimosa stem became ... stained; a second plant with slow ...ent took the stain in patches, and the ...tissue remained uncoloured. Similar ...ments with the tissue of falcon goose ...domestic fowl showed a similar varia-... in colour. It was possible by means of ...electric current to check the movement ...he plants, and Sir Jagadis considered the ...riments proved conclusively that the ...lse in the plant was of the same charac-...as the impulse in the animal. He found ...her, that just as in animals practice ...es muscular movement easier, so in ...ts one stimulation opened its own con-...ing pathway for repeated stimulation.. ...en he came to the question of the pul-...on of plants and its effect on the cir-...tion of the sap. Various theories had ... put forward to prove that the rise of ...due to capillary attraction, or some ...r physical cause, but the lecturer said ...cause was physiological. The plant had ...art, and like an animal's heart it de-...ed on stores of energy provided from out-... One of the most caracteristic things ...t the heart of an animal was the power ...rtain drugs to accelerate or slow down ...tion. Plants were depressed by bromi... and excited by stimulants. The mimosa ...nded immediately to an injection of ...nine, which produced a great increase ...mping activity. He had experimented ...one plant which was drooping. He in-...d a stimulant, and in two minutes there ...the marvellous sight of the plant rais-...self to an upright position.

...conclusion, the lecturer said that ex-...ents carried out on plants, the simpler ... of life, would help investigations on ...ore complex phenomena of animal ...

CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

NFERENCE FROM VOCABULARY

...lew school primer was being compiled, ...n attempt was made to ascertain the ...e of frequency of certain words used ...ldren of five. Taking a list of words ...n by a large number "me," "my", "I," ..."what" were found to be used continu-... "Mother" was said to be twenty-fourth ...e list in frequency of expression. The ... "father" came eightieth in the list. ...er interesting feature was that the ... "please" and "thank you," naturally spoken, were so far down the list as to be almost negligible.

There seems to be some significance attached to these few facts, especially for parents and teachers. The author must have expected them to read between the lines. The greater frequency of the use of the words "me," "my," and "I", indicated that a child's thought was mostly about himself. The world was made for him, and revolved about him.

By the constant use of the word "what" the child gains his early education. If you want have a good time all by yourself, just answer your child's questions in two and three word sentences. Say enough to rouse his curiosity. Then watch his face. He will stop just long enough to think over what you have said, and get ready to pop another question.

PLACE OF FATHER.

It is not surprising that "mother" is frequently spoken by the child, but that "father" should be so far down the list seems to show, in the average case at least, that father is too often in the background in the thoughts of his children. This might be taken as a gentle hint for Daddy to make it a point to get on the ground floor where his children are concerned.

"Please" and "thank you" were not, in most cases, found in the vocabularies of children. Children seem prone to forget "please" and "thank you", at school, on the street, when guests are present, as well as when they are not. One wonders why these words should be seldom heard from the lips of children. This might be explained by the fact that they are all too infrequently heard from adults. Perhaps too often we are like the little girl who was presented, by a neighbour, with a bunch of flowers. The mother asked her if she thanked the lady. The child answerd, "Yes, but I didn't tell her so." Then, there are some of us who naturally take for granted the thousand and one little kindnesses done for us by members of our family, by friends, and sometimes by total strangers.

There was a schoolroom in which the teacher had wisely taught the use of these two words. Whenever paper, pencils, books were passed. "Thank you" could be heard from each child all down the rows. This may seem like carrying matters too far, but I rather think that these children remembered this little courtesy at other times as well. "Thank you" was so well taught in this schoolroom that the word fell naturally from the lips of these children. Why, I heard more 'than you's' in that room in two hours, than in many, many days all crowded together.

"THANK YOU."

"Please" and "thank you" are important words indeed to children as well as adults. One might try saying them oftener to the elevator boy, the grocer, the sales clerk, the members of one's family, one's employer or employee, and see how much pleasanter it sounds, and how much smoother things seem to go. Try saying it to the children themselves and note how willing they are to do you a favour. Perhaps, too, this small courtesy will be contagious. Our gratitude measures our receptivity to good. How glad we are to do favour for an appreciative person.

"VIRTUE IS KNOWLEDGE"

THE EDUCATIONAL IDEAL OF INDIA

Prof. T. L. Vaswani, addressing a meeting at the Sunder Theatre, Shikarpur, said:—

In the Bavarian tongue there is a little proverb which says:—"Our helper is sitting on the school-bench." I survey the situation in Sind; I see so many taken up with controversies and quarrels of the day; and my heart has asked again and again:—Who will be the Helpers? I turn to you, students, and young men! I turn to you as future helpers of Sind.

In ancient Athens, young men were fond, as you are fond, of music, drama, song. The young Athenian, like the young Sindhi had fine aesthetic perceptions. In Athens appeared a great one,—one of the greatest in history,—Socrates. He was a rishi, a yogi. He realised that a new Athens, a new Greece must be built. He turned to the young as his helpers. He loved them. He taught them the great truth of life. He emphasised the value of *vidya*, knowledge. "Virtue is knowledge," he said. Yes,—sins are often due to ignorance. Therefore, while condemning wrong actions, do not hate the wrong-doer. Hate no man. The very criminals need your sympathy and love, not 'punishment.' "Virtue is knowledge." Therefore, spread the message of knowledge far and wide. Your town has men of wealth and position. But more than these is *vidya*. More schools, more *vidya*,—is your need.

But which *vidya*? Which knowledge? There is a *vidya* which is, like the will o' the wisp,—a light that leads astray. There is a *vidya* which is used as a weapon of power against the poor. There is a *vidya* whose end is,—personal aggrandisement. A noble conception of knowledge inspired educational institutions in ancient India. The educational ideal of Aryavarta was a triple synthesis.

INDIAN GURU.

Knowledge is *Sangha*. Knowledge is much more than study of books. There are learned fools. What is essential is *Sangha*, i.e. Fellowship. Fellowship with a good teacher. They named him "Guru" in the ancient days. The meaning of the word "Guru" is,—one who purifies. The Guru surrounded his pupils with an atmosphere of purity, the atmosphere of sympathy and love. To-day, our students move in an atmosphere of fear. Fear is devitalising. I know of teachers who punish students with canes. School-masters are often "M.L.C.'s", i.e., Masters of the Long Cane. I am opposed to the entire Cult of Fear. And I plead for total abolition of corporal punishment in schools. Don't be harsh to the students. Give them freedom to grow.

Knowledge is *sadhana*, i.e., "self-discipline." Brahmacharya was the basis of Hindu education. Brahmacharya is self-discipline. It is discipline of the senses, the mind, and the emotions. It is, in essence, the practice of the simple life. I ask you to be simple in dress and diet. In simplicity is the secret of health, beauty, strength.

Knowledge is *Seva* or Service. And I believe in the value of *seva* with hands. Manual work has a spiritual value. It teaches humility. In the Hindu *asramas* of old, students swept the floor, fetched water from the river and wood from the forest. I ask every student to do at least one act of service every day. And little acts of daily service will grow at last into deeds of Sacrifice for which awaits India's history.

SCHOOL BUILDING

WHAT SHOULD IT BE LIKE.

The Derbyshire Education Authority, from plans drawn by their architect, has built a school at Findern, which marks a distinct advance in school building construction in Great Britain. The leading idea in this new school is that, without being made uncomfortable, the children should have as much fresh air as possible. To achieve this, the school has been built with classrooms, each of which can be completely opened to the air on two sides. Overhead protection from drifting rain is provided by means of covered ways on both sides, says "The Christian Science Monitor."

On each of the opening sides three arrangements are possible. (1) Either the whole of every door can be thrown open, or (2) the top half can be lowered so that the children and their papers are screened from a strong breeze, or (3) if the wind be extra strong then the top half, instead of falling right down, can form a hopper. The doors on the side opposite the direction of the wind would, of course, remain wholly open. By this means it is possible to obtain a maximum of fresh air without the inconvenience of drafts. When there is no wind and the weather is favourable it is possible to have both sides completely open to the air. The advance, it is seen, consists in admitting fresh air by a wholesale method, instead of in the limited quantities that are possible through the ordinary school windows—most of which are frequently kept shut. As there must be times when wind would prevent the opening of both sides of the room, it has been necessary to evolve a draft and rattle-proof form of screening. Draft at the bottom is prevented by the door overlapping the step, and the whole is kept tight and rattle-proof by an ingenious form of cam action bolt.

ILLUMINATION.

The problem of lighting, too, has also been solved in a manner which avoids all the objections usually met with in ordinary schools. Those who have worked in rooms lit by sky-lights will appreciate the statement that this form of lighting affords three times the illumination usually received through windows. The new Derbyshire school is lighted by means of a continuous skylight running the whole length of the classroom. The light, coming as it does from the north, is very soft; and coming from above, very restful to those at work. Although the light comes from the north, the rooms are cheerful, inasmuch as the doors on the opposite side open into a sunny veranda; but the actual rays do not enter the room to the children at their work.

The next problem facing the architect is that of heating; and this, also, has been satisfactorily solved. The heating is by means of hot water pipes in channels under the floor. The floor is of concrete slabs with special blocks made by a flooring company, these blocks being as warm to the touch as wood and more cleanly. The idea back of floor heating is that if the children's feet are warm no discomfort is felt should a cool breeze pass through the room. The pupils are thus able to work practically in the open air, in ordinary daylight, and in a comfortable degree of warmth.

AN IDEAL SCHOOLROOM.

The Findern school is only a small one, being situated in a rural area, and accommodating less than 100 children. But the Derbyshire authority intends to build a number of larger schools on the same lines in other parts of the country, some of them for nearly 700 children. At Findern there are two classrooms intended for 40 and 50 children, respectively. There are also a storeroom, teachers' room, teachers' cloakroom, and two cloakrooms for the children.

Another good feature of the school is that the hot water system passes through the clothes rails in the cloakrooms in order to insure the clothes being dried while the children are in school. Although this is a country district, and the number of children attending is small, a playing field of two acres is attached to the school. An important feature is a grass plot with trees and shrubs in front of it, and on the opposite side are flower borders which will be gay with colour later on. The idea has been noticed with approval by other authorities in the country and is being copied. A noteworthy fact with regard to the new design is that it is meant for average ordinary children, not for any special types.

BIRTH RATE AMONG EDUCATED.

A DOWNWARD MOVEMENT.

That the average College-bred man does not desire nor anticipate a family large enough to preserve his name from extinction is indicated by recent questions put to eighty Dartmouth students, as recorded by Stuart A. Rice and Malcolm M. Willey in "The Journal of Heredity" (WWashington). Asked to state the number of children they desired to have, they gave answers that are tabulated as follows—:

No. of children desired.	No. of men.
0	1
1	2
2	38
2 or 3	9
3	15
3 or 4	3
4	6
4 or 5	1
5	3
5 or 6	1
10	1
	80

The authors remark:—

"It is readily observed that 62 among 80 men expressing a specific preference desired a family of either two or three children which, according to accepted authorities is not enough to reproduce the group represented.

"It is clear to extent that these students are representative of the coming generation of college-bred parents, that families of a size less than sufficient for the perpetuation of their class meet the approval of the group "mores."

NORMAL SIZE OF FAMILY.

"There have been in recent years numerous statistical studies showing the tendency of the birth-rate among the intellectual classes, and particularly among college graduates, and among families from which college students are recruited. All of these have shown a downward movement and make it clear that the college groups, speaking broadly are not reproducing themselves. Significant as these studies are statistically, most of them have not indicated what the individuals in these same college groups were thinking in reference to the size of American families. To a large extent, the approved size of the family in any age is closely bound up with what the sociologists have called "mores" of the group—types of behaviour which have received the stamp of social approval. These change from generation to generation. The individual of any period absorbs the "mores" with which he is surrounded from the time of his birth, and his opinions, whether the result of rational thought or not, tend to reflect the "mores" of his time. Present and future tendencies with respect to the birth-rate must therefore be considered in the light of imperceptible changes in the "mores". It is apparent that the birth-rate is more and more becoming a function of conscious reflection, but the latter is in the nature of a conscious adaptation to "mores" that have been accepted uncritically."

USE OF LIBRARIES.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S ADVICE.

"A crowded public library is an absurdity, like a crowded laboratory or observatory," writes Mr. George Bernard Shaw in the February "Local Government News."

But it does not follow he points but, that a pretentious library, with a huge and costly collection of books and a few readers, is wicked waste, as men of business who are public counsellors would infer.

"There are always one or two readers to keep the place in countenance," he continues: "and if to take actual cases one of them is a Carlyle and another a Karl Marx, the results may range from the extension of the English factory code through out the whole modern world, to a European war and half-a-dozen revolutions.

VALUE OF BOOKS.

"The moral is clear: let us have the libraries whether they are empty or full. And do not confuse their high education with that of the reading divan which polices our cities for us by enabling people to read about crimes and vices instead of going out into the streets and practising them.

"Do not forget, either, that though this is a very desirable substitution, it is the reverse of desirable in the case of good deeds and virtues.

"Just as reading about crime does not make us criminals, but rather causes any propensities we may have in that direction to waste themselves harmlessly through the imagination, so reading about high virtues," adds Mr. Shaw, "does not make us heroes or heroines; it wastes our heroic impulses in precisely the same manner.

"Therefore it is very questionable whether reading-rooms should contain any good books. . . . Moral: do not listen to the people who wish to purify public bookshelves; they are sitters on safety-valves."

THE WORLD'S POPULATION.

World problems of population are discussed by Sir George H. Knibbs in 'Scientia' (London), with special reference to the conditions governing the maximum possible population. The present population of the globe is reckoned to be about 1,750,000,000.

says 'Nature' (London) in an abstract of the article:

"He gives various estimates (based upon certain consideration) of the possible population ranging from 2,942 millions—if the world's existing population increased in ratio of O.R. Baker's estimate of possible increase in the U. S. agricultural area—to 9,792 millions—if all existing arable land in the world could support three persons per acre—and a final maximum of 13,440 millions if an average of a person per 2½ acres applied to the whole land surface of the world. But, as he points out, any one estimate is unsatisfactory, because the possible number must depend upon the world's social and economic organization, upon ethical considerations governing these, and upon the extension of man's knowledge of nature, and he briefly examines some of the main issues.

EFFECT OF STANDARD OF LIVING.

Assuming that the present standard of living is retained, together with the present national prejudices and egoism, Sir George considers it doubtful whether the population will ever reach the 5,000 million limit. If man better co-ordinates his efforts so as to involve less expense in non-productive effort, then possibly the advance of science may enable the 7,000 million limit to be reached. The friendly study of universal economic conditions and of the adjustment of all territorial and economic relations, together with the advances made through systematized knowledge, would perhaps make possible a population of 9,000 millions."

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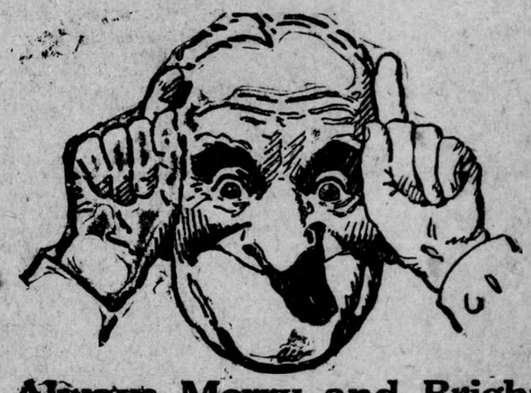

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Hurried meals are a fruitful cause of digestive pain, and stomach sufferers are advised to eat more slowly. But there are many people who take a reasonable time to eat their meals, yet suffer stomach pain just the same. Their need is Bisurated Magnesia—a pure, harmless remedy that instantly neutralises the pain-causing stomach acid. With the acid gone, normal, healthy, digestion takes place and you feel splendidly, undeniably better day by day. Eminent doctors prescribed and recommend Bisurated Magnesia hospitals use it, and chemists everywhere sell it, in either powder or tablet form. *Try it once and see the instant relief you get—there's nothing else one half so good!*

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HIGH COURT

A DEAL IN SHARES.

SUCCESSFUL CLAIM FOR CALL-MONEYS

Before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah at the High Court came on for hearing the suit filed by one Ramnath Sekhsaria to recover Rs. 4,651 from one Ramprasad Kaluram and another being the amount of call-moneys paid by him in respect of shares sold by him to the defendant.

The plaintiff alleged that early in 1920 he sold fifty shares of the Wadia Woollen Mills to the defendant through a broker named Joharmull Sarupchand, and that he handed over to him the transfer-forms in respect of the said shares. But the defendant having failed to get the shares transferred to his name, demand for the first two calls were made on him by the Wadia Woollen Mills, and as a result of a suit filed by him, he had to pay Rs. 2,586-8-5 with interest in respect of the same. The shares were forfeited, but the plaintiff after some correspondence managed to get them back, and he subsequently paid a further sum of Rs. 2,064 for two more calls. He sought to recover these amounts from the defendants.

The first defendant denied his liability to the plaintiff, and maintained that he had purchased these shares from the second defendant to whom he had paid Rs. 1,000 in the first instance, again after some months Rs. 1,000 more for call-money. He had not received the shares from the second defendant. The transaction between them was as between principal and principal, and he had nothing to do with the alleged sale by the plaintiff. He counter-claimed for Rs. 2,000 against the second defendant.

The defence put up by the second defendant was that as the first defendant wanted to purchase the shares, he introduced him to the broker Joharmull who brought about the transaction. He denied all liability in the matter, stating that there was no privity of contract between himself and any of the parties concerned.

His Lordship, after hearing the evidence, held that the plaintiff had sold the fifty shares to the first defendant, and had handed over to him the transfer-forms. A decree was, therefore, passed in favour of the plaintiff for his claim with interest at 9 per cent. against the first defendant. His Lordship dismissed the suit against the second defendant with costs, and further held that the latter was not liable to refund to the first defendant, the amount which he claimed.

2,833 LIVES LOST.

TOLL OF BURMA CYCLONE

RANGOON, June 23.

The Commissioners of Arakan Division who recently visited the area devastated by the recent cyclone furnishing further details mentioned that a considerable number of boats was driven upon the bank and damaged in Maungdaw. The largest loser appears to be Mr. A. Tha Tun. His godown containing 20,000 baskets (about 11,000 maunds) of paddy has completely disappeared, while his house was almost demolished.

Five villages on the sea coast in Rathedaung township have been added to the devastated area though the damages were not so severe.

The death-roll has risen to 2,833 and the first estimate of the loss of cattle at 8,000 is not likely to be exceeded. The total loss is computed at 1,60,000 on an average valuation of 20 rupees per head.

RELIEF FUND.

The Governor Relief Fund collection up to date is Rs. 41,819 and the "Rangoon Times" fund Rs. 6,478.—A. P.

BENGAL RESPONSIVISTS.

PARTY FORMED.

CALCUTTA, June 23.

A meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon at Mr. B. Chakravarty's residence at 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, to organise a party within the Congress which would work the Responsive Co-operation programme.

Mr. B. Chakravarty presided and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was present on the occasion impressed upon the audience the need of having a Responsive Co-operation Party within the Congress in Bengal. It was resolved that the gentlemen present do form an organisation to be called the Responsive Co-operation Party in Bengal upon enlisting as members of the Congress and upon accepting the Responsive Co-operation programme, others had been invited to join the said organisation. Among the provisional office bearers are Mr. B. Chakravarty, President and Mr. I. B. Sen, Secretary.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is expected to issue shortly a manifesto on Responsive Co-operation and his programme.—A.P.

At the Lancashire Regiment Tournament at St. Thomas Mount Soccer, a very interesting game was witnessed between the Headquarters Company and the 'A' Company, ending in a win for the former by two goals to one.—A. P.

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The kidneys are the blood-filters. If they act imperfectly, your blood is being poisoned and your entire system is absorbing the poisons. It is time to stop and think!—time to take precaution against such danger.

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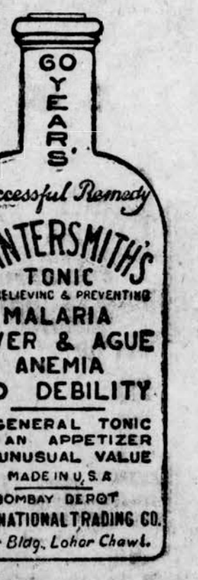

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, June 24.)

Mr. F. B. Plunkett, Officiating Superintendent, Hyderabad Central Prison, is granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from the 1st July 1926, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. Plunkett proceeding on leave:—

Dr. D. J. D'Souza, Superintendent, Sind Convict Gang, to officiate as Superintendent and Medical Officer, Hyderabad Central Prison.

Dr. G. R. Baluch, Medical Officer, Hyderabad Central Prison, to officiate as Superintendent and Medical Officer, Sind Convict Gang.

Mr. Shaikh Rafiuddin Sharafuddin to be Deputy Superintendent of Police on probation and attached to the Central Police Training School, Nasik, for training.

Mr. K. K. Thakor, Acting Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Joint Judge, Thana, is empowered to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the district of Thana.

Mr. Manekshah Dhanjishah Munsif, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 23rd June 1926, and is permitted to retire from Government srevice on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. J. C. Curry, Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for five months with effect from the 1st September 1926.

Mr. N. V. Desai, LL.B., Acting District Judge, West Khandesh, is empowered to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the district of West Khandesh.

Mr. N. V. Desai, LL.B., is empowered Acting District Judge, West Khandesh, to hold enquiries into Local Board election cases generally in that district.

Dr. F. X. DeSouza, a District and Sessions Judge in the Bombay Presidency, has been granted a further extension of leave on half average pay for four months and eight days.

Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, I.C.S. Assistant Collector, Kolaba, N. D., in addition to his own duties, to do duty as Superintendent of Matheran so far as the civil administrative duties of the office are concerned, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Paymaster.

Ms. G. G. Phadke, Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, is granted leave on average pay for two months in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Major-General E. S. Girdwood, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. M. Minshull-Ford, D.S.O., M.C., resigned.

The period of the temporary appointment of Under Secretary to Government in the General Educational and Marine Departments is extended by a further period of one year and it is directed that Mr. A. H. Dracup should continue to hold it pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. Irani, I.M.S., is granted an extension of leave on half average pay for two months in continuation of the leave already granted to him.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Novis is granted leave on average pay for two months ad 21 days and leave on half average pay for a year 4 months and 21 days with effect from the 10th April 1926, with permission to retire on the expiry of the leave.

NEW TREATMENT ON TUBERCULAR PATIENTS

Doctor L. D. Austin, wires from Bhowali: "The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, U. P., Col. Cochraine, I.M.S., has permitted Dr. Kirtideo Sharma to try his new method of Hydropathic science on hopeless tubercular patients. His efforts, through the kindness and co-operation of Capt. R. K. Kacker, Superintendent of the King Edward Sanitorium, Bhowali, has enabled him to do a great deal to bring back hopeless cases on the way to recovery.

His Highness the Maharaja of Morcha has consented to see about the comforts of Dr. Kirtideo Sharma and has supplied all necessary requisites four his work.

GRAZING LICENSES IN C. P.

YEOTMAL, June 23.

Anent the temporary suspension of the payment of fees for grazing licenses recently granted by the Local Government to persons whose names have been entered in the Patwari's lists of Khalsa villages, the Izardars and Inamdars' Association has submitted a representation to the C. P. Government praying that the same concession be extended to persons residing in Izara village also. The Izara villages number 360 covering nearly one-fourth arable area of the district. The Association has already advised its members to grant similar suspensions to tenants in their own villages.—A. P.

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An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

Skin Tortures End

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

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Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

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EVERYBODY seems to be talking about Little Laxaliver Pills, the new vegetable Laxative medicine that is taking the place of harmful drug purgative salts. Certainly the Pills deserve attention for they have proved invaluable in cases of Dysentery, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Morning Sickness, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Complexion Troubles, Spots, Pimples and a host of other ailments due to sluggish liver and a constipated condition of the bowels.

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Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteedor, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.
BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co. Jumma Masjid.

This is the Tonic for Vigour & Strength

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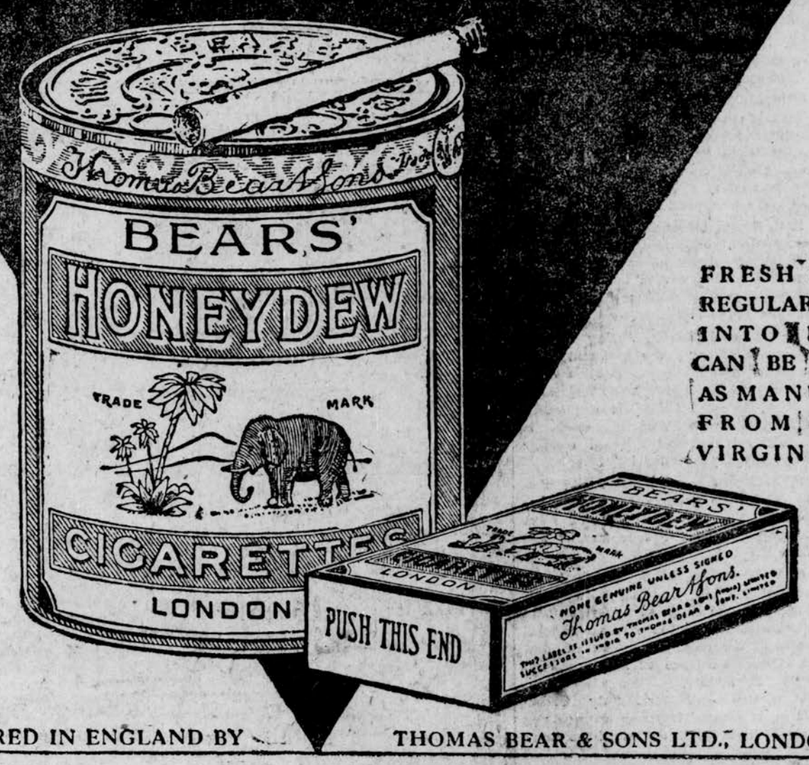

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